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The Daily Colonist.

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VOL. LXXXIII.--NO. 43 VICTORIA B. C THURSDAY JANUARY 25 1900 FORTY-SECOND YEAR

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Morgan's East'n Oysters,		75c tin

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ELECTRIC MOTORS,
From 1 horse-power up
Dynamos for Electric Lighting
FOR ISOLATED PLANTS From 10 Lights up
Canadian General Electric Comp'y
LIMITED.
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8 Roomed House, Yates St	$ 9.00
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Also seven furnished residences.
FOR SALE—Cottage on Vining St., containing 5 rooms, bath, hot and cold, large cellar; lot 60x120; $1,000. House on Herald St., 5 rooms, shed, etc.; $1,500.
We have for sale on easy terms several bargains in houses, lots, farms, etc. Before purchasing see our list.
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Two Storey Residence and Two Lots near Jubilee Hospital.
Wednesday, January 31st, 1900
AT 11 A.M.

At the salesrooms of the Cuthbert, Browne Co., Ltd., 37 and 39 Langley street, in the city of Victoria, B.C., by Herbert Cuthbert, Auctioneer,
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, VIZ.:
Lots Seventeen and Eighteen and Improvements, Block Three, sub-division of sub-lot Number Seventy-one, Fernwood Estate, City of Victoria, B.C., according to plan 420.
Terms—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at time of sale, balance to be paid within thirty days thereafter. The property is to be sold subject to a reserve bid.
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We have the best, and show you how to use and keep them in order.
Try our fine Sheffield Razors.
Pruning and Budding Knives, Shears, etc.
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Hay! Hay!!
We have New Island Hay, just baled—sweet as a nut. Call and see.
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Fire Proof Safes and Vault Doors
Jno. Barnsley & Co., Agents
115 Government St.
Steamboat and Express Safes.

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A-1 Flour—one dollar per sack. Wanted 10 dozen Chickens and Ducks.
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Tel. 269. 58 Broad Street

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HENNESSY'S 3-Star Brandy
POMMERY Champagne
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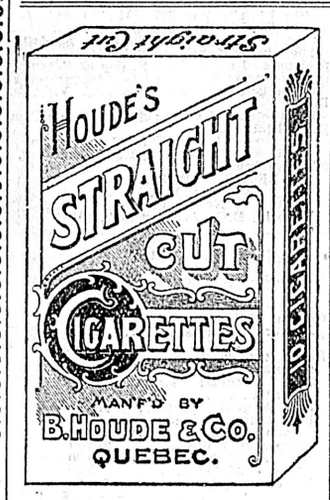

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FINE WALL PAPERS.
To make room for NEW STOCK we are selling a number of small lots of FINE WALL PAPERS at greatly reduced prices.
J. W. MELLOR, - 76-78 FORT STREET

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Mining Shares
In all B. C. mines. For quotations call at out office. List your stocks with us.
HOUSES AND VACANT LOTS.
For sale in all parts of the city. We have one of the best lists of houses and lots for sale in the city.
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For sale in all parts of the province.
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86 Government Street.

AUCTION
I will sell without reserve at my Salerooms, 77, 99 and 81 Douglas St.,
Friday, January 26th
AT 2 P.M.,
Furniture and Effects
BAY HORSE, SPRING DRIVING CART, HARNESS, GENT'S BICYCLE, CARPENTERS' TOOLS and CHEST; Sofa; Lounge; Rockers; Upholstered Chairs; Massive Carved Walnut and Ash Bedroom Suites; Centre and Occasional Tables; Wooven Wire, Box and Top Mattresses; Iron Bedsteads; Toilet Sets; Dining Extension Tables; Drop-Leaf and Kitchen Tables; Cane Seat Chairs; Book Case; Sewing Machine; Hanging Lamp; Table Lamps; Curtains; Blinds; Carpets; Pictures; Crockery; Glassware; Majestic Range; 2 Cook Stoves; Heating Stoves; and a host of other articles.
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DENTIST.
Inventor of an apparatus for Cleft Palate and improved Dental Plates.
All mechanical and operative dentistry guaranteed first-class.
OFFICE: - 115 Government St.

Wreck "Hera."
SEALED TENDERS.
Will be received by the undersigned up to January 31st inst., for the wrecked schooner "Hera" and cargo, as she now lies submerged in Clayoquot Harbor. Original manifest and diver's report can be seen on application at our offices, Trounce avenue. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
The Cuthbert Browne Company, Limited.
AGENTS FOR THE OWNERS.

Time Helps The British

Many Thousand Troops Becoming Available to Strengthen All Positions.

London Given Over to Conjecture as to Events at Spion Kopje.

Boers Sorely Tried at Modder by Sickness and Lack of Supplies.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 25.—(4:15 a. m.)—Shortly after 12 o'clock the war office announced that nothing further in the way of despatches would be given out during the night.

The assemblage in Pall Mall outside the war office and those privileged to wait in the lobbies reluctantly dispersed after this final word. The morning papers went to press with conjectures and forecasts of all sorts, striving to guess out something from Spion Kop.

Topographic maps show that Spion Kop is the highest part of a rocky plateau. Eastward for eight miles are the Boer positions along the Tugela. Northwestward from Spion Kop the plateau runs gradually up to a great spur of the Drakensberg. Gen. Buller's infantry, to reach the summit of Spion Kop, must cross a natural glacis three-fourths of a mile wide and climb 500 feet up a steep slope.

HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS.

Nobody here seems to know—even the war office—what Lord Roberts has done with his large reinforcements. Six thousand troops awaited his arrival at Capetown, and since then 6,000 others have reached there. Military critics are all hoping that a good share of these 12,000 have gone to the help of Gen. Buller, and they argue that a few days' wait may make him strong enough to overcome the deadlock. There are 19,000 troops at sea, and this heavy weight on the British side is expected to destroy the equilibrium now existing on every field of operations.

The British losses up to date in killed, wounded and captured, according to Gen. Buller's last list, total 8,216 men.

AT MODDER RIVER.

A correspondent of the Times at Modder River, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"The reports of deserters agree that the situation of the Boers at Magersfontein is becoming unbearable, because the camp is unsanitary. Enteric fever is spreading, and vegetables are wanted. On the other hand, the health of the British camp is satisfactory, although the ground has been exhausted by the long encampment, and the trees have been cut down by insect pests and dust storms."

SEIZURES FOR CONTRABAND.

Suggested That Hague Committee Should Assess Damages Following Mistaken Action.

London, Jan. 25.—The Times, in a special article discussing the recent speech of Count Von Buelow, the German foreign secretary, with regard to a settlement internationally as to what constitutes contraband and what are the rights of neutrals, says:

"We do not doubt that overtures for a full discussion of the subject, if made in a friendly spirit and on broad grounds of public interest, would be frankly and promptly accepted by the British government. What better work could be found for the tribunal created by The Hague conference than the work of settling the question of damages for seizures?"

BOERS' FOREIGN HELPERS.

Asserted That Their Influence on the Campaign Has Not Been of Great Importance.

London, Jan. 24.—The Capetown correspondent of the Times telegraphing Monday, says:

"In view of the exaggerated ideas current that the Boers have been largely helped by foreign military advisers, it is worth while quoting statements of a gentleman who has just arrived from Delagoa Bay. He says that the Boers are at a loss to know what to do, and that the advice tendered them being based upon opposing ideas of tactics is valueless and only leads whe adopted to loss of life."

It appears that during Gen. Joubert's illness Gen. Schalkburger wired to Mr. Leyds to send men able to shoot straight and experts to make explosives and to work mines but not useless advisers.

"From what I saw of the Boer forces at the outbreak of the war, I know that the Boers have a profound distrust and contempt for European military methods, and, with the exception of Commandant Albrecht, they have practically no foreign officers even in the artillery.

"The Transvaalers, however, acknowledged that they have learned several useful tactical moves from the Free Staters especially in making entrenchments in least expected places and at the foot of kopjes instead of on ridges."

AMERICAN OFFICER CAPTURED.

Missing for Twelve Days and Presumably in the Hands of the Filipinos.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Gen. Otis to-day cabled the war department from Manila that Lieut. Stockley, 21st Infantry, has been missing since the 12th instant. He was on reconnoitering duty at Talisay, near San Thomas, Batangas, and was evidently captured by the insurgents.

C. P. R. DIRECTORATE.

Montreal, Jan. 24.—It is understood that Hon. J. L. Forget will likely become a member of the Canadian Pacific directorate in succession to the late Sir George Kirkpatrick.

John Morley's Indictment

Blames the Ministers for Want of Foresight and Decent Information.

Defeat Will Not Settle the Boers and Other Dangers May Face British.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 24.—Mr. John Morley, addressing his constituents this evening at Forfar, made but little reference to the present aspect of the war in South Africa, confining himself chiefly to a renewal of his indictment of the "policy which led to hostilities." He ridiculed "the notion that a few Boer successes entitled the Transvaal to be described as a first-class military power," and declared that the fact of the Boers sending the ultimatum no more disposed of all the other questions than the defiance of the American colonists in throwing the tea into Boston harbor disposed of all the questions of the war of American independence.

"It is quite certain," continued Mr. Morley, "that had the government appreciated the temper of the Transvaal people and foreseen what was coming, what we all know in these black, gloomy days, there would have been no war. It is dreadful but true that a want of foresight and decent information led the government to stumble into the war. Lord Salisbury's menacing speech of July 28, if applied to a great power, could only have meant war. It was absurd, if the government really believed in a Dutch conspiracy, to spend time in negotiations regarding the franchise. The conspiracy was an afterthought of the government conjured up to mask a hideous ghastly blunder."

In conclusion Mr. Morley declined to commit himself as to what would happen in the future, but he warned his hearers not to be duped by the idea that the Boers after defeat would settle down quietly. With reference to the point at which the conflict would come to an end, Mr. Morley observed: "Something depends on a chance, which I hope is remote, but is certainly not invisible, of our being called on to meet dangers in other quarters."

MASONIC FRATERNITY.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 23.—International character was given the deliberations of the Michagan Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons to-day by the presence of the Grand Lodge of Canada. The visitors presented to the Michigan Grand Lodge a silver loving cup, on which the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack are engraved together. The Union Jack was also prominent in the decorations on the wall.

C. P. R. TRAFFIC.

Montreal, Jan. 24.—The C.P.R. traffic receipts for the week ending January 21 were $504,000; for the same week last year $448,000.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Protest Against Delay Over Pacific Cable—Officers for Strathcona's Horse—The Patriotic Fund.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—An order in council has been passed providing that a drawback equal to the customs duty paid may be allowed on ships' stores delivered for British and foreign warships and the telegraph cable ships, for use on board only.

The officers of Strathcona's Horse will be taken from the Mounted Police or Active Militia.

The patriotic fund now reaches $70,000.

Strong protests have gone to England over delay in the Pacific cable project. Sir Robert Herbert, who is connected with the Eastern extension company and is employed at the colonial office, is blamed for obstructing the scheme.

Dynamite For The Rand

Boer Rabble Would Destroy the Mines on Retreat to Johannesburg.

Afrikanders Prepare New Scheme to Save Their Friends After Defeat.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 25.—The correspondent of the Times at Lorenzo Marques telegraphing yesterday and dealing with "the lawlessness of the low class of Boers, who are getting beyond the control of the government and the better class officials, who are honesly desirous of protesting the life and property," says:

"My informants are convinced that the only way to save the Rand from the fury of the rabble is to cut off the retreat of the Boers in the direction of Johannesburg. The hot bloods among the Boers are convinced that the war is due to the capitalists and that the only revenge possible is to dynamite the mines.

CAPE FRIENDS' STRATEGY.

The Capetown correspondent of the Times telegraphing Tusday says:

"The Bondites are preparing to seize the first decisive British victory, or the invasion of the Republican territory, as the signal for a violent peace agitation. They will accompany their appeal to magnanimity by covertly hinting that that they are unable to restrain the Dutch colonists from rising."

PREPARING FOR RETREAT.

All Bridges on Natal and Free State Railways Undermined—Expulsion of Britishers.

London, Jan. 24.—The correspondent of the Times at Lorenzo Marques telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"The wholesale expulsion of British subjects now remaining in the Transvaal is expected next week.

"Schutte, military commandant of the Rand, is maintaining his reputatio as an unscrupulous and vindictive officer. His latest move was an attempt to break open the vaults of the Rand Safe Deposit Company, ostensibly to obtain their securities for the residents.

"It appears that all the rails on the Natal railway and Lang's Nek tunnel and the bridges on the Free State line have been undermined so as to enable them to be destroyed at a moment's notice in the event of a Boer retreat.

"The French liner Gironde has arrived here with military-looking foreigners bound for the Transvaal. These include fifty Russian ambulance men, with Germans, Frenchmen, Italians and Greeks. It is reported that the Transvaal consul here has arranged for their conveyance to Pretoria by special train."

STRIPPED OF CONTRABAND.

Berlin, Jan. 24.—The German bark Hans Wagner, stopped on December 19 in South African waters by the British gunboat Fearless and ordered to go to Port Elizabeth to unload, after leaving the contraband specified by the British authorities has proceeded on her way to Delagoa Bay, being the last of the seized German vessels to be released.

BACK DOOR CLOSING.

London, Jan. 25.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marques, dated Wednesday, says: "This morning all passengers booked for the Transvaal were stopped by government orders, with the exception of members of the Russian ambulance corps, who proceeded by special train."

Stubborn Resistance

Boers Cling Desperately to Their Works But Being Surely Driven.

British Have Made Entrenchments and Suffer Little in the Attack.

Berlin Accepts Pretoria Reports of Defeat for Warren's Forces.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 25.—A despatch to the Times from Spearman's Camp, dated Tuesday, Jan. 23, 9.30 p.m., says:

"The Boers to-day had more guns and are prepared to fight almost interminably, having entrenched their ridge, which is an almost unbroken line from the Drakensberg, many miles eastward.

"Firing continued throughout the day. We have not advanced any further, but we threw up entrenchments during the fight, from behind which the musketry duel continued from exactly the same position as yesterday."

ENEMY LOSING HEAVILY.

The Daily Telegraph published the following despatch from Spearman's Camp, date January 23, 9.30 p.m.: "On Monday Sir Charles Warren's force cannonaded and fusiladed the Boer position west of Spion Kop, near the Acton Homes road. A lyddite battery co-operated with other batteries and the Maxims. Certainly the fire was effective, causing the enemy serious losses. The Boers, however, clung desperately to their works, from which they are only being very slowly driven. To-day the enemy fired their guns oftener, using also the captured 15-pounders with shrapnel. Our casualties to-day were less even than those of yesterday.

"Fighting began about six in the morning and continued till dusk, but there has been nothing like a regular engagement. The naval big guns assisted from Potgieter's Drift in shelling the Boer position."

BRITISH TAKE A KOPJE.

Spearman's Camp, Tuesday, Jan. 23.—9:30 p. m.—The British field artillery and howitzers shelled the enemy posted on the crest of the ridge this morning.

The infantry under excellent cover kept up an effective rifle fire. The Boers resigned a kopje, of which the British took possession. When retiring the enemy sheltered themselves at a stone wall on the slope of the kopje, which they held for hours.

This afternoon they ran across the ravine. The British artillery showered shrapnel and lyddite into them, and the infantry took the stone wall. The British casualty list was small.

THE USUAL BOER VERSION.

A despatch from Pretoria dated Tuesday ,January 23, somewhat amplifies the despatch on Monday, January 22, from the Boer head laager, cabled yesterday afternoon. It says: "Four or five times during the day the British replaced their wearied soldiers by fresh ones. The Boer casualties to date are one man killed and two men slightly wounded. Our men are in excellent spirits. There has been a large slaughter of British. Gen. Botha is now in sole command, General Cronje having been sent elsewhere."

The same despatch, apparently referring to the situation at Colenso, says: "One of the large Boer Maxims was temporarily disordered but was soon repaired. The British northern camp is in confusion. People are observed treking aimlessly in all directions."

"MADE IN GERMANY."

Berlin, Jan. 24.—German press tacticians are almost unanimously of the opinion that the situation of the British forces around Ladysmith is desperate. The Berliner Tageblatt prints a Brussels special, claiming that Sir Charles Warren has been signally defeated. A military writer for the Kreuz Zeitung says the movement to relieve Ladysmith has failed, rendering the British line of retreat endangered.

SHERBROOKE ELECTION.

Conservatives Think That Once Again They Have a Winning Candidate.

Montreal, Jan. 24.—(Special.)—The greatest of interest is being shown in political circles in the result of the contest in Sherbrooke. The latest returns from the various districts of the county made at Conservative headquarters are very satisfactory, and show that a heavy vote will be polled for Mr. McIntosh, the Conservative candidate. The seat has been Conservative since Confederation.

The choicest club whiskey is Jesse Moore "AA," and in club life it is in great demand.

See The Line of

...TWO BIT...
BRIAR PIPES.
IN SHOW WINDOWS.
AT HARRY SALMON'S
THE CORNER.

Speaker Calls On Military.

Member of French Deputies Overawed by a Company of Infantry.

Turbulent Scene in the Chamber Over the Trial of Assumptionists.

By Associated Press.

Paris, Jan. 24.—As a result of the accusation of the public prosecutor, M. Bulot, at the trial of the Assumptionist Fathers before the correctional tribunal, that the Assumptionists were responsible for the election of M. Jean Charles Bernard, socialist member for the second district of Bordeaux, there was a scene in the chamber of deputies to-day, when M. Bernard called M. Bulot a liar, and the Minister of Justice, M. Monis, who rose to explain, was similarly stigmatized. The president of the chamber of deputies, F. M. Deschanel, asked the house to censure M. Bernard, saying that when the chamber allows a minister to be insulted with impunity no discussion will be possible. Amid protests from the rightist, Mr. Bernard was censured

M. Lasier, anti-Semite member for the Condom district of the Gers, who intends to challenge the government on the high court prosecutions, here shouted: "The public prosecutor is a mere minion of the law."

M. Deschanel begged the chamber to listen to M. Monis' statement, and put an end to the "scandalous proceedings."

M. Monis said he had letters of M. Bernard and M. Chiche, revisionist member for the First division of Bordeaux, showing the Assumptionists had sided in their election.

Amid uproar, M. Lasies exclaimed: "You are a bandit and a canaille."

M. Deschanel called on him to withdraw his statement and M. Lasies said he begged the chamber's pardon, but maintained the truth of his remarks.

This increased the tumult, during which the chamber censured M. Lasies.

The discussion then proceed in a comparatively quiet manner, M. Cache denying that he wrote a letter to the Assumptionists saying he owed his election to them.

A little later another storm broke, M. Bernard calling M. Monis a swindler and a canaille. He refused to withdraw his expression, and the chamber, at M. Deschanel's request voted his temporary expulsion. M. Bernard refused to budge. The sesssion was suspended, and a squad of soldiers, headed by the Colonel commanding the guard at the Palace Bourbon, was marched into the chamber. The Colonel summoned M. Bernard to withdraw, and the latter protested, but obeyed, shouting as he left, "Vive le republique honnote," while his friends responded with "Vive Bernard."

The chamber then resumed the transaction of ordinary business. Several other deputies having protested at remarks made by the public prosecutor concerning them, the premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, said he agreed that the rectifications made by some of the deputies were perfectly legitimate.. But, he added, he was astonished at the violence of protests against a magistrate who simply read prepared papers. The protests, he continued, were apparently based on newspaper reports, and he could not allow the Assumptionists' trial to be dragged onto the chamber for discussion while it was still proceeding.

M. Gourd, Progressist-Republican member for the Second division of Lyons, asked that the matter be transformed into the regular form of an interpellation.

M. Waldeck-Rosseau refused, and asked that the interpellation be postponed until the end of the trial.

The chamber, amid ministrial cheers, voted by 319 to 214, the postponement of discussion for a month, the incident thus ending in a virtual vote of confidence in the government.

NEW ONE ON RHODES.

Credited with Receiving Permission to Make War on His Own Account.

New York, Jan. 24.—The World prints the following cable despatch from Belfast:

It is known here now that Cecil Rhodes and the British Chartered South African Company have received permission to make war on their own account.

The mystery surrounding Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington's release from his command in this district, accompanied by an unofficial statement that he was going to South Africa, is now solved.

Heretofore, for reasons best known to themselves, the war office officials have refused to assign General Carrington to any command in South Africa, despite his long experience with British troops in that country. Now it is known that Cecil Rhodes and the Chartered Company have received permission to raise, equip and put in the field, a force of irregulars and the war office has loaned General Carrington to the South Africa millionaires to command this force.

No one can tell what the strength of this force will be or where it will operate. Neither will the friends of General Carrington here say whether there will be a native contingent with it.

The World adds: This may be considered as equivalent to the issue of what may be called letters of marque for privateering operations to be conducted on land instead of at sea. It is in a sense a revival of the medieval system of enlisting the support of mercenaries acting in almost perfect independence of the Imperial power. How his actions will be viewed by the civilized powers of the world remains to be seen.

BUFFALO'S GOOD SENSE.

Buffalo, Jan. 24.—The pro-Boer resolution recently passed by the board of aldermen came before the upper house, or board of councilmen this afternoon. Councilman Dunbar spoke against them saying that his sympathies were on the other side. He moved that the resolutions be laid on the table indefinitely. No one opposed the motion, and the resolutions were declared dead.

TRANSPORT ADRIFT.

Capetown, Jan. 23.—The British transport Cymric has been despatched to assist the transport Manchester Corporation, reported on January 13 in latitude 03 south and longtitude 08 west with two of her propellers lost.

A SWIFT KNOCKOUT.

Troy, N.Y., Jan. 23.—Gus Ruhlin, of Akron, knocked out Fred, Kapps, of Albany, to-night in the first half of the first round.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Grand Chapter in Session at London—Superintendents for This Province.

London, Jan. 24.—The forty-second convocation of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Canada, was held here to-day. The Grand Z, Mr. W. G. Reid, of Hamilton, referred in his address to the prosperous condition of the order, and touched at length on the subject of the war and the loyalty shown by Canada and other colonies in sending contingents. The Grand Chapter unanimously voted $300 to the National Patriotic Fund.

The following were elected superintendents of districts: Manitoba, Allan Stewart, Morden; British Columbia, J. Chipman, Kaslo.

A proposition to amend the constitution so as to double the present entrance fee was voted down.

CHURCH WORKER'S DOWNFALL.

Charged by His Late Employer with the Theft of Ten Thousand Dollars.

Paris, Ont., Jan. 24.—(Special.)—Arthur F. Laing, who for some years was engaged as clerk and bookkeeper by J. Lawrenson, private banker at St. George, was arrested by provincial detective Jno. Murray for theft to-day.

Accused, who was a well known resident of St. George, was active in church circles and as he had always been held in highest esteem the news came as a great shock to the community. Laing was taken to Paris, where magistrate W. G. Powell remanded him, and he was taken to Brantford gaol. Lawrenson estimates his loss in the neighborhood of $10,000.

VILLE MARIE LOOT.

Eleven Thousand Dollars Traced to Bucket Shop Speculation.

Montreal, Jan. 24.—(Special)—Another $11,000 of the $173,000 stolen from the Banque Ville Marie was accounted for this morning. It was lost by Ferdinand Lemieux in speculation in stocks in the bucket shop agency of Robert Dinahan, who states that in a little over one year Lemieux did business with him to the extent of $100,000, losing in all $11,000.

AN EDITORS' UNION.

Declares War on Paper Trusts and Shapes Course for Congressmen.

Denver, Col., Jan. 24.—The Colorado Editorial Association at its annual meeting held here adapted resolutions declaring the paper trust to be an "enemy to newspaper publishers and readers and therefore to society and good government." Congress is asked to repeal immediately all tariff duties on paper and its component parts, and the resolution declares that the association will consider as an enemy any senator or congressman who fails to do his utmost to repeal such laws at the present session of congress and will oppose the re-election of any such member.

STRANDED IN MOROCCO.

Defaulting Railroad Auditor Glad to Return to America a Prisoner.

New York, Jan. 24.—Among the passengers who arrived to-day on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II was John W. Rogers, of Pinkerton's detective agency, in charge of a prisoner, T. J. Hunter, the defaulting auditor of the Atlanta & West Point railroad. Hunter was arrested at Tangier, Morocco. There is no extradition treaty between the United States and Morocco. The detective says Hunter was out of funds, and on a little persuasion he voluntarily returned to New York.

QUEBEC FINANCES.

Quebec, Jan. 24.—Prime Minister and Provincial Treasurer Marchand delivered his budget speech to-night. He claimed that for the first time in many years there was equilibrium in the finances, and that exclusive of trust funds there was a surplus of $33,000 over expenditures.

RETIRED MINISTER'S DEATH.

Toronto, Jan. 24.—Rev. John Dinnick, retired Methodist minister, died to-day, aged 62. He had lived in Canada for ten years.

STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 24.—The British steamer Osborne, Capt. Rotte, from London eighteen days for Philadelphia in ballast, has arrived here with machinery disabled and short of coal. She met with a succession of gales while crossing the Atlantic. She will be here some days repairing.

DUNNVILLE'S HIGH HOPES.

Buffalo, Jan. 24.—Mayor Ramsay of Dunnville, Ont., was in the city to-day and inspected the shops of the Depew Manufacturing Company. The company is anxious to establish a branch in Canada for the manufacture of agricultural implements. The Dunnville mayor was most favorably received, and it is altogether probable that the branch establishment will be located at Dunnville. About 300 hands are to be employed.

MR. LATCHFORD VISITING.

Stratford, Jan. 24.—Hon. F. R. Latchford, Minister of public works for Ontario, visited the city to-day and delivered an address at an open meeting of the C. M. B. A., of which he is solicitor.

BALL FOR BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Jan. 24.—It was announced to-day that the meeting of capitalists who will subscribe $20,000 to form an American Association baseball club in Baltimore will be held on Friday. The subscriptions will be paid in on Friday, officers elected and incorporators named.

PROF. HUGHES DEAD.

London, Jan. 24.—Prof. David Edward Hughes, inventor of the Hughes pointing telegraph instrument now in use on all important Continental lines in Europe and on all submarine lines between Egland and the Continent, is dead.

ASSUMPTIONISTS EFFACED.

Paris, Jan. 24.—The trial of the twelve Assumptionist Fathers before the correctional tribunal resulted to-day in their sentence to a fine of 16 francs each, and the court decreed the dissolution of the order.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL SHIP.

Capetown, Jan. 23.—The American hospital ship Maine reception to-day was largely attended. Many ladies were present.

Vancouver's News Budget

Horsemen Pressing Their Services—Agitator Snubbed by Labor Council.

Steamer Service to Island Points—Smallpox Across the Line.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Jan. 24—Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P. P., wrote to the trades and labor council on Friday last, asking the council in effect to pass a vote of censure on Mr. Joseph Martin. By a unanimous vote the council filed the letter. Mr. Smith has since written asking how many of the council were present when his letter was filed, and has been answered that out of a voting strength of 72 between 50 and 60 were present, and that the resolution filing the letter was unanimous. In spite of numerous well-signed petitions to the contrary, said a member of the council to-day, Mr. Martin has not lost his grip in Vancouver—among the labor people anyway.

The trades and labor council have been successful in securing the release from the asylum of W. B. Ross. Mr. Ross is said to be a great annoyance to the police, and was dubbed police inspector owing to his (as alleged) spying on the police at night. When he was pronounced insane by medical men and sent to the asylum, the trades and labor council, on the ground that the police had caused his commitment, asked for a special report on his condition. The superintendent at New Westminster pronounced Ross insane beyond a doubt. Not satisfied with this, the trades and labor council instructed Mr. Macdonell to apply in the Supreme court for Ross's release. Chief Justice McColl granted the application to-day, on the ground that the affidavits taken as to the insanity of Ross were not sufficient for his commitment.

Vancouver is alarmed at the prevalence of smallpox in Spokane, Seattle and other United States towns near the border. The health officer of Vancouver reports that there are 45 cases in Spokane, and advises prompt action to prevent the spread of the disease here. Mayor Garden has consequently issued a proclamation which requires that all children must be vaccinated forthwith, the parents to be prosecuted if the proclamation is disobeyed. Incoming passengers on trains are also to be watched.

Capt. Gaudin, of Victoria, and Capt. McLeod, harbor master, Vancouver, have reported that there will be no obstruction to navigation by the projected mill to be built by the Pacific Coast Lumber Co. on Coal Harbor.

At the request of Mr. Tisdall, M. P. P., Mr. James Dunsmuir has consented to place steamers on the direct route between Nanaimo and Comox and the Union wharf, Vancouver, from about the 15th of April next. The News-Advertiser this morning expresses the pleasure Vancouver feels at the announcement, and in a letter from its staff correspondent, warm thanks to Mr. Dunsmuir is expressed; also the conviction that Mr. Dunsmuir takes great interest in the Mainland as well as the Island.

Fifty ranchers of New Westminster district have called on Major Bennett, adjutant of the Sixth, to offer their services for the projected Rough-rider corps, guaranteeing that they would provide their own horses and equipment. Major Bennett wrote to Attorney-General Henderson to-day asking him to suggest to the government that 400 men be offered, the legislature to arm, uniform and transport the men and the residents to do the rest. If Major Bennett's scheme meets with the approval of the legislature he says he will undertake himself to horse and equip the men by subscription.

VERNON.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. McClintock left on Thursday for Ontario, where they will spend a couple of months. Mr. Bridges's of New Westminster, is filling Mr. McClintock's place at the Bank of Montreal during his absence.

Work will be started drinfting on the Gladstone claim at Camp Hewitt, this week, from the 150 foot level. It is thought that the wall will be reached in about 30 feet, after which an engineer's report will be secured as to the best manner in which to proceed further with the work.

It looks now as if we would have little or no sleighing in this district this winter. January is fast passing away, and as yet wheeling alone prevails in most parts of the Okanagan, while the winter so far has ben mild to that degree that arouses fears that the ice crop will prove a total failure this season.

The municipal elections for the Spallumcheen municipality were held on Thursday last, and the result was the return of McDonald, J. Cumming and Marshall, respectively for Pleasant Valley, Okanagan and Smallumcheen wards, C. Schubert having been elected by acclamation for Salmon River ward, and Reeve Leduc also by acclamation, being returned on Monday.

The first serious fire which has occurred in this city for some time took place on Thursday night of last week, the alarm being given about midnight. The scene of the blaze was in A. G. Fuller's building, on the corner of Barnard avenue and Vance street, occupied by Messrs. Baker & Jackson as a steam laundry. The flames soon gained complete control of the building, and within an hour it was reduced to ashes. The fire brigade worked splendidly, the old hand engine being once more brought into requisition with good effect. The waterworks were not available, as owing to the leaks in the pipe the supply at the reservoir had been allowed to become diminished, and no pressure was secured. Fortunately, the isolated position of the building and the fact that the wind was in a favorable direction prevented much danger of the fire spreading. One of the unfortunate features of the loss is that the uniforms and instruments of the city band, which were stored upstairs in the burning building, were all destroyed, and the loss is one that will not easily be made good. Mr. Fuller had insurance to the amount of $1,000, and Messrs. Baker & Jackson carried $500; but the loss to both will be heavy, and they have the sympathy of our citizens over their misfortune. The fire originated, probably, in the drying room of the laundry, though it is impossible to state just how it occurred.—Vernon News.

A SWINDLER TRACED.

New York, Jan. 23.—Wm. F. Miller, of Franklyn Syndicate fame, has been located in Canada and is under police surveillance.

PROTECTING PULP INDUSTRY.

Quebec to Secure Home Manufacture by Prohibitive Export Duty.

Quebec, Jan. 23.—The new discriminating stumpage dues on pulp wood are now in force in the province of Quebec. They have been fixed and made effective by an order-in-council, which has received the signature of the Lieutenant-Governor. No legislation in the matter was necessary.

It is expected that the result of this action on the part of the government will be to largely increase the amount of capital invested here in the manufacture of pulp and paper and the number of hands employed in the mills as the action practically prohibits the exportation of pulp to the United States, in the same manner as Ontario prohibited the exportation of saw-logs.

The stumpage dues are increased from 40 cents to $1.90 a cord and there is a rebate of $1.50 per cord upon all pulpwood manufactured in the province.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL SHIP.

Capetown, Jan. 23.—The American ladies resident here held a reception at the Mount Nelson hotel to-day. Lady Churchill and the entire staff of the American hospital ship Maine, Col. Stowe, the United States consul and other prominent Americans were present. The governor, Sir Alfred Milner, purposes to visit the Maine, whose arrival here has aroused great interest.

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE.

Toronto, Jan. 23.—At a special meeting of the board of trade to-day officers for the ensuing year were nominated. A. E. Kemp, president for the past year, was re-elected. A. E. Emes was elected first vice-president and W. E. H. Massey second vice-president, and J. L. Spink treasurer. There will be a hot contest next week over the election of members of the council.

A FATAL RUNAWAY.

Whitby, Ont., Jan. 23.—Joseph Brandell, proprietor of the Brook house, Oshawa, was instantly killed here, his runaway team and rig being struck by a train.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

New York, Jan. 24.—Arrived at Southampton: St. Paul, from New York.

Philadelphia, Jan. 24.—Arrived: Pennland, from Liverpool.

Shields, Jan. 24.—Sailed 23rd: Ribston, for Portland.

Liverpool, Jan. 24.—Sailed: Damara, for Halifax.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

Communications to the Lieutenant-Governor and Mayor Hayward Regarding the Movement.

Mayor Hayward yesterday received an acknowledgement from the Under-Secretary of State of the resolutions passed at the public meeting held here last week, and also the following letters from the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor:

Governor-General's Office,
Ottawa, January, 3, 1900.

To the Hon. T. R. McInnes, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia, Victoria, B.C.

Sir: By direction of His Excellency the Governor-General, I have the honor to submit for your perusal and careful consideration the following brief outline of the aims and objects of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association and to ask for your kind co-operation and assistance in the furtherance of its objects.

The association is formed for the following purposes:

1. For the benefit of the widows, orphans and other dependents of officers and men of the military forces of Canada who may unfortunately lose their lives in, or in connection with, the war operations in South Africa.

2. For the benefit of the soldiers themselves or others (whether combatant or non-combatant) on duty in South Africa with the authority of the government of Canada, and their families or dependents, who may have been disabled by wounds, sickness, etc.

3. For the benefit of the wives and children and dependents separated at home from those serving in South Africa.

In order to arouse a general feeling of public interest in the association in a somewhat similar manner to that so successfully carried out in the case of the Indian famine fund in 1897, it is suggested that you might invite the co-operation of the mayors of the cities and towns, the wardens of counties and the clergy, in order that they may use such means as may occur to them as most feasible, such as public meetings, municipal grants, general subscription lists, house to house collections, or otherwise, so as to insure that every citizen of the Dominion may have an opportunity of manifesting his interest in the fund by contributing an amount, however small, in aid of its objects.

Any branch of any chartered bank in the Dominion will receive subscriptions, and will transmit them to the treasurer at Ottawa.

It is not intended that local assiciations for collecting money, etc., for similar objects should be interfered with, but at the same time it is hoped that they may be encouraged to support a central organization such as this association, by which an equitable and liberal application of the funds at its command may be made to all cases of distress, irrespective of locality.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) D. T. IRWIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Secretary Patriotic Fund.

The 22nd January ,1900,
At Government House,
Victoria, B.C.

To His Worship the Mayor, Victoria, B.C.

Your Worship: His Excellency the Earl of Minto, Governor-General of Canada, having recently expressed a wish to establish a relief fund for Canadian soldiers who may be wounded or disabled in South Africa, and for the widows and orphans of such of them as may lose their lives in connection with the war now going on, and desiring furthermore to secure the proper administration of all funds subscribed for the above purposes by means of a carefully selected committee, recently formed an association to be called the "Canadian Patriotic Fund Association," of which His Excellency is president, and of which, at His Excellency's request, I have the honor to act as vice-president for this province. I enclose herewith a copy of a letter received by me from the secretary of the association, wherein are outlined the aims and objects for which the association was inaugurated. I forward to you also, under separate cover, copies of subscription lists, to be placed for popular subscription in churches, banks and other public places, and in doing so would respectfully request that you invite the co-operation of the clergy and press of your city, in such manner as they may be best fitted to render assistance, so that the existence and objects of such a fund may be as widely advertised as possible, and an opportunity given to all classes to contribute.

I have the honor to be Your Worship's obedient servant,

THOS. R. McINNES,
Lieutenant-Governor,

BORN.

MATSON—On Wednesday, the 24th inst., the wife of J. S. H. Matson of a son.

DIED.

FRASER—At the family residence, 66 Second street, on the 24th instant, William Grant Fraser, a native of New Glasgow, Pictou, Nova Scotia, aged 56 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, at 2:30 p.m., from the residence as above, and St. Andrew's Presbyterian church at 3 o'clock.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

Victoria Building Society

The 12th annual general meeting of the above society will be held at Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad street, on Wednesday, the 31st of January, 1900, at 8 p.m.

To receive the directors and auditors' reports, also the secretary's report and balance sheet, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The election of officers and board of management and the holding of the 77th drawing for an appropriation.

See that your shares are in good standing.

By order.
A. ST.G. FLINT,
Secretary.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. Ld.

SEVEN PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

SEVENTH ANNUAL DRAWING.

The following are the numbers of the debentures drawn for repayment at par on and after the 15th day of February next. Interest thereon ceases on the 15th day of February next.

Fifty debenture numbers:

16	45	85	139	282	323	377	409	484
22	61	89	162	297	334	380	417	487
34	63	94	185	290	336	387	428	
37	74	110	228	300	337	388	439	
40	76	119	250	307	344	399	458	
43	83	120	253	312	356	408	479	

Fifty debentures at $500 each, $25,000.

The above mentioned debentures will be paid on and after the 15th day of February next, on presentation of the debentures at the Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, B.C.

For the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited.
R. P. RITHET, Chairman.
F. W. VINCENT, Secretary.
(Countersigned.)
ALEXIS MARTIN,
Victoria, B.C.,
Notary Public.
Victoria, B.C., January 24th, 1900.

Expenditures. Victoria Schools; 1899

General Maintenance—		
Janitors' salaries		$2,862 50
Fuel		1,088 30
Board Expenses—		
Secretary's salary	$ 265 00	
Pub. financial statement	31 20	
Pub. Annual report	105 70	
Pub. trustees' regulations	26 60	
Telephone rental	288 00	
Janitor city hall	30 00	
Office sundries	72 70	
Election expenses	164 35	
		$ 983 05
Advertising		48 10
Furniture		343 50
Supplies		292 50
Repairs and alterations to buildings		3,123 85
Fire insurance		403 00
Miscellaneous		602 76
		$ 9,747 56
Salaries of teachers	$37,672 26	
Salary of Superintendent	1,800 00	
		$39,472 26
		$49,219 82

SCHOOL REVENUES, 1899.

Special rate, 2 mills	$25,866 30	
Interest	57 90	
Provincial Government per capita grant	20,500 68	
Balance from General Revenue	2,891 94	
		$49,219 82

FRANK H. EATON, Secretary.
R. B. McMICKING, Chairman.
Certified correct.
JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street. Individual instruction in shorthand, type-writing, book-keeping. ja25

G. B. PARRY, Watch Maker, 23 Broad St., removed to 104 Fort St. ja24

A REWARD will be given for the apprehension of party who stole Collie dog Saturday evening ja24

RAYMOND, Medium. Circle to-night. Spirit manifestations. Readings, one till five, 90 Douglas St. ja28

TWA' HOURS AT HAME—Burns Concert, Friday evening, 26th inst, in First Presbyterian Church Hall, Blanchard street. J. G. Brown, Director, assisted by best talent in the city. Admission 25c. ja24

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for debts contracted by any person in my name in Victoria. H. Nixon. ja21

GRAND
PATRIOTIC CONCERT
In aid of Mansion House Fund at
Agricultural Hall, Saanichton.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1900
Admission 50c. Children under 12, half price.
Concert Commences at 8:30 p. m.
The train leaves Hillside Avenue at 8 p. m.
Subscriptions are invited.
H. C. SHELTON - SAANICHTON
Treasurer

THE A 1 STEAMER
REMUS
2,835 Tons Register.
Will Sail From
LONDON . . . FEB. 10, 1900
LIVERPOOL . FEB. 20, 1900
for rates of freight apply to
R. P. RITHET & CO. LTD.

DOG FANCIERS
FOR SALE
The well known pair of pure bred
JAPANESE SPANIELS,
Toko and Lady.
Also—pair Japanese puppies (male and female), bred from same.
Aside from their popularity as ladies' pets on acount of their gentleness, they are of great value for breeding purposes.
Apply MRS. COLTART,
1 Strathcona Block,

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

List of Properties by B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY.

KINGSTON ST. Two-storey dwelling and lot 60x120, James Bay, for $1900. $300 cash, balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government St. n11

CHATHAM ST. Cottage and double front lot, $1000. $100 cash and balance on time. This is cheaper than paying rent. Apply 40 Government St. n11

PARRY ST. James Bay. Four two-story dwellings, always let, producing $25 per month. Open to offer. Apply 40 Government St. n11

DALLAS ROAD AND MONTREAL ST. Bungalow and small two-storey house in rear, $2500. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n21

FORT ST. Two-story dwelling, lot 60x120; well situated, $2500. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

COOK ST. AND KINGS ROAD. Lots $250 to $400, small monthly payments, no interest. Fine chance to procure a home. Apply 40 Government St. n11

McCLURE STREET. 5-roomed cottage and lot 72x120 for $1600. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

COLLINSON ST. Running through to Beechy st., ½ lot. 5-roomed cottage $900. $200 cash, balance on time. Apply 40 Government St. n11

RITHET ST. Lot 45x130 and 5-roomed bungalow for $1400. $200 cash and balance on time. Apply 40 Government St. n11

FOURTH ST. 2½ acres. Has been under cultivation. Price $2000. $250 down, balance on time, with interest at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government St. n11

WILKINSON RD. 12 acres, dwelling, barns, etc., all under cultivation, $3000. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

DENMAN ISLAND—160 acres containing evidence of coal. $750; terms, apply 40 Government street. n22

KANE STREET. Lot and three houses, all rented, $3600. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

BROAD AND PANDORA STS. Lot 60x120 open to offer on easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

NIAGARA ST. 1½-acre lot and two-story dwelling, $1500. Exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

CADBORO BAY ROAD. 3½ acres, near Exhibition Buildings, $1050. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

ST. LOUIS ST. House and lot open to offer. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

RICHARDSON ST. Full lot and seven-roomed cottage, $2000. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

HARRISON ST. Lot and nice cottage, $1750. $250 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government St. n11

GOVERNMENT AND JOHN STREETS—Two lots; fine 2-storey dwelling; large new barn; cheap at $2,750; easy terms, Apply 40 Government street. n28

STRAWBERRY VALE. 42½ acres all fenced, 4 miles from city; principal portion under cultivation. Dwelling, barns, etc. $5000. $500 down, balance on time, interest 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government St. n11

FORT AND VIEW STS. Four lots, either together or single, open to offer on easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

GOVERNMENT ST. Cor. Pembrook St. Two lots open to offer, sale or lease, on easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

HUMBOLDT STREET. One lot, with water front, open to offer, sale or lease. Apply 40 Government St. n11

THE ARM. 1½ acres cleared, water front, fine site for bungalow; electric light, and water pipes running past premises. Whole amount of purchase money may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. $3000. Apply 40 Government St. n11

SOMENOS DIST. 130 acres. Two miles from Station, $600. Terms, if necessary. Apply 40 Government St. n11

SAHTLAM DIST. 160 acres, near Duncans, 30 acres cleared. Trunk road and never-failing stream runs through property. $1000. Terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

NORTH SAANICH. 350 acres, 70 acres under cultivation. Good soil, near sea. Strong evidence of coal on this land; $8000. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

ESQUIMALT DISTRICT—Near Lagoon half mile from sea. 100 acres for $500. This is extremely cheap. Apply 40 Government street. n11

QUAMICHAN DIST. 220 acres. Three miles from Duncans Station. Good soil. Stream of water on this property. Suitable for milk ranch or fruit farm. Apply 40 Government St. n11

SOOKE. 317 acres; 80 acres under crop, fenced. Fine buildings. $15000. One of the best farms on the Island. Apply 40 Government St. n11

JORDAN MEADOWS. Fine farm, well stocked, for sale or lease. Terms on application at 40 Government St. n11

A WHOLE ISLAND. Off Sidney. 60 acres. two-story building, etc.; coal croppings. $1200. Apply 40 Government St. n11

ROSS BAY. 10 acres cleared, ready for cultivation; sea frontage. Open to offer. Apply 40 Government St. n11

ESQUIMALT ROAD. 2½ acres cleared and fenced, corner, $3500. Subdivided into town lots, this should sell well. Apply 40 Government St. n11

GORGE ROAD. Four acres and two-story dwelling with all modern conveniences. Fine view. Very suitable home. $12500. Terms. Apply 40 Government St. n11

OUTER WHARF. Three lots, with water frontage. Good location for factory or ship yard. $5500. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n15

JOHNSON STREET. Below Government. three-storey brick with basement, lot 60x120, easy terms. Price $40,000. All let. Apply 40 Government St.

COR. MENZIES AND NIAGARA STS. One acre, $3500. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

$1000. Cash and Twelve annual payments of $200 each, interest at 6 per cent. per annum, will purchase a full lot on principal street with three-storey building, modern conveniences, well adapted for private lodging house. Apply 40 Government St.

$250. Cash and Eight annual payments of $250 each (with interest at 6 per cent.) will buy a dwelling and two lots on Bay Street. Apply 40 Government St.

LADNERS LANDING—66 acres underdrained and cultivated; two-storey dwelling, barns, orchard, etc.; price $9,000. Finest soil in the province, easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. d5

GOVERNMENT AND BAY STREETS—Store and dwelling; fine site for family grocer. Open to offer; easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. n15

COR. LANGLEY & BROUGHTON STS—Two lots, $10,000. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

JOHNSON STREET—Above Douglas, lot 60x120, three-storey brick and basement 60x100, well located for Factory of any kind, only $10,000. Exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

CHATHAM ST. Near Cook Street. Lot 60x120. Cottage, 6 rooms, $1,100. Exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

OAK BAY AVENUE. Just below Rockland Avenue. Four lots, $1,200, your own terms. Apply 40 Government St.

2½ ACRES. Near Jubilee Hospital, all cleared ready for plough, $1,500. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St.

$250 CASH and Five annual installments of $500 (with interest at 6 per cent.) will buy two-storey house, with all modern conveniences, and lot 60x100 near Christ church. Apply 40 Government St.

COR. FORT AND VANCOUVER STS. Cottage and Two lots. $6,000, terms. Apply 40 Government St.

COR. YATES AND COOK STS. Two-storey dwelling, $3,500. $500 cash and balance at 8 per cent. Apply 40 Government St.

OAK BAY. Cottage and eight lots, high ground, facing the sea. Price $2,100; easy terms; monthly payments. Apply 40 Government St. n28

ROCKLAND AVENUE. Fine two-storey residence, one acre land, grand view, $8,500. Terms. Apply 40 Government St. ja 18

BELCHER AVENUE. Handsome modern house, sewer, electric light, hot water heater, near Cook street. Price $5,500. Terms. We can recommend this to any one wishing a comfortable house not too far from their place of business. Apply 40 Government St. ja18

COOK STREET. Corner of Chamber street; fine two-storey dwelling, one acre of ground, conservatory. $6,000. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. ja18

OAK BAY AVENUE. Four lots near Rockland avenue for $1,250, or will be sold separately at $350 each. Terms. Apply 40 Government St. ja 18

VICTORIA WEST. Corner of Mary and Frederick streets, handsome building site, fine view of the Straits. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. ja18

VICTORIA ARM. Twenty acres, fenced and ready for cultivation; orchard, etc., $2,750. Very easy terms. Fine site for chicken ranch and fruit farm. Apply 40 Government St. ja18

100 MONTHLY PAYMENTS of $12 50 each will buy a nice five-roomed cottage, cor. of San Juan avenue and Niagara street. Apply 40 Government St. ja18

FIFTY DOLLARS CASH and small quarterly payments will purchase a store and dwelling combined at the cor. of Oswego and Coburg streets. Fine opening for a small store. Apply 40 Government St. ja18

$75 CASH and 100 monthly payments of $9.00 each will purchase a five-roomed house on Randall street, James Bay. Apply 40 Government St. This is cheaper than paying rent. ja18

STRAWBERRY VALE. Five acre blocks, cheap. Payments to suit purchaser. Apply 40 Government St. ja18

FORT STREET. Part of the Haywood Estate. Just above Cook street. Fine building sites. Prices reasonable. Easy terms. Apply 40 Government St. ja18

Stores and offices to let in all parts of the city. Farms for sale in all parts of the Province. Call and see our list of properties for sale and to rent. B. C. LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, 40 Government street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash No Advertisement Inserted for Less Than Twenty-Five Cents.

WANTED.

WANTED—Furnished room for gentleman, in neighborhood of Queen's avenue; comfortable; quiet. "R.R.," Colonist office. ja25

WANTED—Japanese boys want situations for housework and cooking. Apply to Japanese Mission, 27 Broughton street. ja25

WANTED—A nurse girl. Apply 21 King's Road. ja24

CASH for acceptable ideas; state if patented. Address The Patent Record, Baltimore, Md. d20

WANTED—Positions for two bandsmen of Fifth Regiment C.A. Apply to F. B. Gregory, Lt.-Col.

HAVE YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES repaired by C. Nangle, the prize boot and shoemaker; he don't charge credit prices. Repairing Depot, 58 Fort street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Furniture, fixtures and stock-in-trade of Western Hotel; immediate possession giving, owing to proprietor going North. Apply, Proprietor, Western Hotel, Store street. ja25

CHOICE BROOD SOWS FOR SALE—Aply to H. Brethour, Sidney. ja24

A LADY in need of money would like to sell a deer's head, mounted, velvet on horns. 209 Fort St. ja24

FOR SALE—Cheap. Well rigged sloop, convenient appliances, nearly new. Length, 32 feet, 10 feet 6 inches beam. Capacity for carrying 12 tons freight. Apply Macklin, Galiano, B. C. ja24

FOR SALE—Pony, saddle or harness, cheap. 31 Heywood avenue. ja23

FOR SALE—Three first-class milch cows, with calves. Apply 327 Douglas street. ja23

FOR SALE—The steamer Alarm, 34 tons burden, fitted with fine compound engines. For particulars apply Wm. Turpel, Central Shipyard. ja20

FOR SALE—Full-sized claim on Porcupine Creek; assessment work done. For particulars apply Driard House. ja20

MATSQUI PRAIRIE—Fronting on Fraser river—244 acres cheap; two choice lots fruit trees, $800 each, Stanley avenue. Wm. Andean. ja14

FOR SALE—A fine gasoline launch, 35 ft. long by 6 ft. beam, with 12 h.p. motor; also a 8 h.p. gasoline marine engine; all in good working order. Apply at The Schaake Machine Works, New Westminster, B.C.

FOR SALE—Two or three of the most desirable building lots in city, with a frontage of 112 feet on the Dallas Road. Address A. O. West, Adelphi Building.

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO LET—House, six rooms; hot water and bath; near Central school, 270 Yates street. ja25

TO LET—Two furnished rooms. Address "W.R.," this office. ja23

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT—Corner St. John and Belleville streets, James Bay. Apply Box 518. ja21

COMFORTABLE furnished front rooms, with use of kitchen, if required. 130 Michigan street. ja18

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, single or en suite. 182 Fort street. ja14

FURNISHED HOUSE—Seven rooms; Esquimalt Road. Apply Mr. Hunt, Hunt's Cottages. ja11

FIRST CLASS BOARD AND ROOMS can be had for two gentlemen at 138 Blanchard avenue, corner of Discovery street. ja9

TO RENT—Half of desirable office on ground floor. Apply 43 Fort street. ja2

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge A.O.U.W., hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday. J. G. Taylor, secretary.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—From Craigflower Farm, 2-year-old Jersey bull. Anyone found harboring same will be prosecuted. J. Rule, 327 Douglas street. ja25

LOST—A bunch of keys on chain ring. Finder will confer a favor by returning to this office. ja10

Finance and Commerce

London, Jan. 24.—In the absence of news from the seat of war to-day, there was complete stagnation in the markets here. The settlement was easy, bankers charging ½ per cent. for money and brokers were over supplied. Americans advanced half a point on an unauthentic rumor of a victory at Spion Kopje, but released on sales from New York. The bank bought £21,000 gold in bars and lost £80,000 to India. Cable transfers commanded much lower rates than last week, indicating that the Indian government demand has bee exaggerated. The week's net outflow if specie was £59,000. It is regarded as certain that the banks will be reduced to four per cent. to-morrow, if news of a victory in Africa should be received. Money was slack, the call rate being ½ per cent.

New York, Jan. 24.—Prices on the New York stock exchange seemed entirely subservient to the movement of prices on the London stock exchange. Closing prices:

Amn. Tob.	100
Amn. Sugar	116⅝
Atch.	19½
Atch. pfd.	60½
A. S. & W.	49
B. & O.	57¾
B. & O. pfd.	74¾
B. R. T.	71½
C. P.	93¾
C. B. & Q.	121
Chicago Gas	104½
N. W.	150½
R. I.	106¼
St. P.	118⅛
Cont. Tob.	32¼
Cons. Gas	192
Colo. Fuel	42
Fed. Steel	51½
L. & N.	80¼
Man. Elev.	92¼
Met. Traction	168
N. P. new	51⅝
N. P. new pfd.	73½
N. Y. C.	133⅝
O. & W.	21⅝
P. M.	43¼
Pressed Steel pfd.	88
Pullman	189
Sou. Ry.	11⅝
Sou. Ry. pfd.	54
Sou. Pac	37¾
Tex. & Pac.	15⅞
U. S. Leather	16
U. S. Rubber	40¼
U. P.	46⅝
U. P. pfd.	75¾
Wabash	7⅜
T. W.	66
Com. Cable in Montreal	171
C. P. R. in London	95¾

Chicago, Jan. 24.—The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—Jan. 64¼c., May 66⅞@67c., July 67¾c. Corn—Jan. 30⅞c., May 33⅜c., July 33¾c. Oats—Jan. 22¼c., May 23¼c.

BENEFIT CONCERT.

Splendid Entertainment at Institute Hall Last Evening.

The concert last evening in memory of the late William Greig and for the benefit of Mrs. Greig attracted to Institute hall an audience which filled that fine room to the doors. The entertainment was of an unusually high order, and gave the greatest pleasure to all present. It was a fitting memorial of the work of the deceased musician, who did so much for his loved art in Victoria.

The programme opened with "The Soldiers' Chorus," given by the Arion Club in its very best style and with a swing which foreshadowed the brilliant work of the evening. Mr. Herbert Kent then rendered in splendid fashion "Crankalio," receiving an enthusiastic encore, to which he responded. The third number was rendered by the Choral Union. It was that fine chorus, "Ye Mariners of England," and was done exceedingly well. Miss Laura Loewen followed with "May Morning," sung in her usual charming manner. She was presented with a charming bouquet and compelled to respond to a very enthusiastic encore. Mr. Victor Austin and Dr. Nash gave a violin duet, a concerto in G Minor. Their playing was very delightful and the audience insisted on hearing them again, when they played two brief selections. The sixth number was the chorus "Hush," by the Arion Club, which was so beautifully executed that its repetition was demanded. Next came a song by Mrs. F. B. Pemberton, "Er Nat Mich il Traum dek Usst," in which she equalled her best effort in public, being encored and responding with an exceedingly pretty song very prettily sung. The eighth number was a pianoforte solo by Miss Gertie Loewen, "Widmung," which elicited an encore. Miss Loewen played in her usual brilliant manner. Mr. Barton followed with "Toilers," which he sang so as to receive a deserved recall. The Arion Club then gave "The Pilgrim's Chorus," which was followed by selections from "The Rose Maiden," by the Club and the Choral Union. The solos were by Mrs. J. D. Helmcken, Mr. Cave and Mr. Goward, Miss McNiffe, who was expected to sing, being prevented by a severe cold. The soloists did their work delightfully, and the choruses were full and well rendered. The accompaniments during the evening were played by Mrs. Walshe-Windle in her usual artistic fashion. The very delightful entertainment was brought to a close with the national anthem.

NORTHERN WEATHER.

How the People of Skagway Contended Against the Recent Blizzard.

The Skagway Alaskan contains the following regarding the recent blizzard:

"There was only a shadow of turning of the weather conditions of yesterday from those of the day before in Skagway. It grew a trifle colder and more windy. The thermometer dropped from two above to one above zero, and a piercing wind blew without cessation from the north, carrying with it clouds of fine snow that almost blinded one. The weather in the Yukon basin grew colder, the thermometer dropping from 57 to 62 below at Ogilvie, the cold spot of the country. No report came from Dawson or Atlin.

"North wind prevailed from Bennett to Skagway. A southerly wind blew at Cariboo, but north of that point all stations reported calm and cloudy weather.

"Snow has drifted in high ridges about the streets of the town. The only thoroughfares that are absolutely bare and free from the element are the long piers leading to the wharves. The sweeping winds keep them clean. Travel to and from the wharves is indulged in by none save those who have to cover the routes. A white sleet is to be seen blowing constantly in sheets over the water beneath the wharves.

"The White Pass railroad is operating no trains, but is trying to get the rotary through to Bennett to the relief of the passenger train which arrived there the last of last week. The rotary yesterday moved only from the Summit station to the coal sheds, a quarter of a mile, and spent much of the time in making the short journey. The machine is holding up well, but it is considered almost unreasonable to work it in the face of such a driving gale, and one that carries snow in the deepest cuts almost as the plow can throw it out."

NON-COMS OF THE FIFTH.

List of the Sergeants, Corporals and Bombardiers Under the New Establishment.

In a regimental order Lieut.-Col. Gregory, commanding the Fifth Regiment, yesterday approved of the appointment of the following non-commissioned officers:

IN NO. 1 COMPANY.

To be company sergeant-major, Co. Sergt.-Major F. M. Russell.
To be sergeant, Sergt. L. B. Trimen.
To be sergeant, Corp. W. R. Wilson.
To be corporal, Corp. M. R. C. Worlock.
To be corporal, Bombr. A. W. Currie.
To be corporal, Bombr. J. C. Bridgman.
To be bombardier, Gr. E. R. Vigor.
To be bombardier, Gr. J. McL. Muirhead.
To be bombardier, Gr. A. A. Colquhoun.

IN NO. 2 COMPANY.

To be company sergeant-major, Sergt. W. H. Bailey.
To be sergeant, Sergt. R. W. Nevin.
To be sergeant, Corp. H. P. Dickinson.
To be corporal, Bombr. J. C. Harris.
To be corporal, Bombr. R. W. D. Harris.
To be bombardier, Gr. R. W. Richdale.
To be bombardier, Gr. J. Irwin.
To be bombardier, Gr. F. J. Fawcett.

IN NO. 3 COMPANY.

To be company sergeant-major, Sergt. T. P. Patton.
To be sergeant, Corp. F. Richardson.
To be sergeant, Corp. W. N. Winsby.
To be corporal, Corp. S. W. Bodley.
To be corporal, Bombr. Walter Winsby.
To be corporal, Bombr. H. Gartley.
To be bombardier, Gr. C. Graham.
To be bombardier, Gr. L. Gill.
To be bombardier, J. Caven.

IN NO. 4 COMPANY.

To be acting company sergeant-major, Sergt. H. N. Short.
To be sergeant, Corp. V. Hitchcock.
To be acting sergeant, Bombr. C. L. Royds.
To be corporal, Bombr. W. J. Savory.
To be corporal Gr. J. Y. Margison.
To be acting corporal, Gr. R. W. Lindsay.
To be bombardier, Gr. R. Margison.
To be bombardier, R. Short.
To be acting bombardier, Gr. E. R. Hedgman.

IN NO. 5 COMPANY.

To be company sergeant-major, Co. Sergt.-Major E. McDougall.
To be sergeant, Sergt. C. Hollyer.
To be sergeant, Corp. J. A. McTavish.
To be corporal, Corp. F. A. Futcher.
To be corporal, Bombr. R. O. Clarke.
To be corporal, Bombr. P. Austin.
To be bombardier, Bombr. W. York.
To be bombardier, Gr. H. Wilders.
To be bombardier, Gr. H. F. Fawcett.

IN NO. 6 COMPANY.

To be company sergeant-major, Sergt. W. H. Lettice.
To be sergeant, Sergt. R. M. Lorimer.
To be sergeant, Corp. E. Browne.
To be corporal, J. W. Lorimer.
To be corporal, Gr. W. H. Keatinge.
To be acting corporal, Gr. H. F. Barnes.

PROFESSIONAL BALL.

Promoter of the New League Presenting Attractive Scheme to Victorians.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, one of the gentlemen chiefly instrumental in bringing the organization of an international baseball league to the fore, is at present visiting Victoria in the interest of that promising project, his own particular interests being at Vancouver, where he will direct the fortunes of the team. With just four clubs in the league—Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver and Victoria—it will be impossible to have expenses so heavy as to kill the game on the score of financing, more particularly as the time appears to be ripe for signing good players at moderate salaries. There would be in all forty-two home games, every Thursday and Saturday afternoon during the season on the home grounds, with a possible side trip to Nanaimo once in a while—just to give the Coal City neighbors a treat. Of course the mid-week games would be called a little later than the Saturday attractions, in order to accommodate the crowd. While here Mr. Lucas will have a talk with those who are particularly interested in good, clean ball, and arrange a meeting, at which all details of the scheme can be discussed and arranged in business-like fashion. It does not appear to be at all impracticable to make a league a success both from the sportsman's standpoint and financially. Certainly Victoria can afford to maintain a team and patronize good sport quite as well as Vancouver, or as either Seattle or Tacoma. Aside altogether from the pleasure of having a team that can play ball in the international series, business people will not fail to appreciate the advantage of the advertising that is contained in the daily baseball reports of the Associated Press. For a city to be so mentioned, and eagerly looked for by thousands in the neighboring republic every day, is in itself a material consideration in behalf of the organization of a team and entering the league.

PERSONAL.

W. J. Tuohy, of the San Francisco Wave, is here gathering views and facts for a "write-up" of Victoria. He is a guest at the Hotel Victoria.

J. D. Thagard, of the Hotel Northern, Seattle, and D. R. Dwyer, of Cape Nome, are at the Victoria.

Dr. G. L. Milne has returned from a visit to the East.

Robert B. Skinner, president of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, passed through Victoria yesterday en route to San Francisco.

D. M. Puddock, of St. Paul, is at the Imperial.

J. W. Simmons and wife are at the Dominion.

T. W. Elwell and W. B. Fitrow, of San Francisco, are at the Dominion.

Capt. W. C. Marsh, of Bennett, B.C., is registered at the Dominion. He is on his was back to Bennett.

Jas. Jones and wife, of Vancouver, are at the Dominion.

For the Old Folk.—The Spring Ridge Young People's League gave an entertainment last night to the inmates of the Old Men's Home, which was much appreciated by them. After the evening's entertainment refreshments were served, everyone present having had a good time.

Acrobatic Marvels.—There can be no doubt about it, the acrobatic attractions at the Savoy this week closely approach the marvellous. "Lynwood," the contortionist, is distinctly at the head of her own particular line, performing the most wonderful feats of body distortion with an ease that convinces all that it is natural and easy to her—as easy as though she had been born a boa-constrictor. Her act, too, is remarkable for its distinctness—the performer appears upon a square white platform, does all her marvellous work with neatness, and wastes not a motion in it. The two other wonders of the week are Hanlon and Singer, who on the rings have no superiors. As illustrators of the perfection of muscle building and clean athletics they are worth "going miles to see."

Your sideboard at home is incomplete if it is not stocked with Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.

Want Your Money's Worth?

Then get the best

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND

CONDENSED MILK

It is a mistake to take the dealer's unknown substitute, supposing it to be "just as good." It is not. He knows it. So do you.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.

NEW YORK

ACCUMULATING AND GIVING.

"If There Were No Great Fortunes There Could Be No Great Benefactors."

Charles T. Yerkes, who has amassed $15,000,000 in fifteen years recently declared before a meeting of commercial teachers in Chicago: "Great wealth does not bring happiness." Mr. Carnegie was so convinced of this fact that he determined never to die rich, and it looks as if he might succeed in living up to his resolution.

There was always a vague theory among rich men that wealth could not buy much, and that men are hardly more than the stewards of wealth. If we are to judge of what was bestowed in benefactions last year for education and charity, it really looks as though the rich were beginning to take it seriously and to practice it.

Last year's benefactions exceed all previous records. They amount to the surprising total of $79,749,956 as compared with $23,949,900 in 1898, $33,612,814 in 1897, $33,670,129 in 1896, $28,943,549 in 1895, and $19,567,116 in 1894. In the preparation of these statistics no record has been kept of donations or bequests of less that $1,000.

Of the total amount for 1899 there was given to educational institutions the extraordinary sum of $55,851,817, to charities $13,206,686, to churches $2,992,593, to museums and art galleries $2,680,500 and to libraries $5,012,400.

Looking at the situation from one noteworthy point of view, if there were no great fortunes there could be no great benefactions. If accumulations had been forbidden by statute beyond a certain sum, there would have been no Drexel Institution in Philadelphia, Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, Cooper Union, Girard College, Leland Stanford University, Vanderbilt University, Clark University at Worcester, University of Chicago, or Colby University, as they exist to-day.

Accumulation is in itself not a bad thing. Some men are born with a special genius for it, others have little or no aptitude for it. It is benefaction that brings the blessing. Last year's long list of "bread casters" looks as though many of the rich were beginning to realize it.—Boston Globe.

The most persistent advertisers the world over are those who believe in their goods. That is why you hear so much of "HONDI" Ceylon Tea. It is all that is claimed for it.

NOTICE.

Take notice that we, Ah Hoy and Ah Sing, Tailors, carrying on business at No. 11 Cormorant street, have not authorized any person to collect debts due to us, the same being payable to the undersigned, who are the only persons who can give valid receipts.

AH HOY.
AH SING.

Victoria, B. C., January, 2nd, 1900.

Stoddart's Jewellery Store.

REMOVED TO No. 63 Yates Street, South Side.

ONE DOOR ABOVE BROAD STREET.

Have a complete stock of all material for repairing Waltham and other Watches.

Top of the Heap!

For Purity and Savoriness

Pommery

BRIGHT CHEWING TOBACCO

IS AT THE TOP OF ALL OTHER BRANDS.

DOMINION TOBACCO CO., Montreal.

C.P.N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.s' wharf for

DYEA, SKAGWAY, WRANGEL

(Carrying Her Majesty's Mails) as follows:

"TEES," - - - - Feb. 7, 21.
"DANUBE," Jan. 31, Feb. 14, 28

At 8 o'clock p.m.

AND FROM VANCOUVER ON FOLLOWING DAYS.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE.

The advertised year and conditions for acquiring the surface rights of mineral claims having expired on June 1,

PROSPECTORS AND MINERS

can still make arrangements for acquiring the same by personal or written application to the Company's Land Office, Victoria.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

Victoria, B. C., June, 1896.

Fred. S. White,

MINING

BROKER, MANAGER, CONVEYANCER, ABSTRACTOR, ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, AND GENERAL AGENT.

ATLIN, B.C.

Has listed some of the best mining properties on PINE, SPRUCE, WRIGHT and WILLOW CREEKS at "HOMESTAKE" prices.

N. B.—Placer property purchased now will not require to be REPRESENTED OR OTHERWISE LOOKED AFTER UNTIL JULY 1st, 1900.

The North-Western's

FAST MAIL

The North-Western Line

Have added two more trains (the Fast Mail) to their St. Paul-Chicago service, making eight trains daily between

Minneapolis St. Paul, and Chicago.

This assures passengers from the West making connections.

The 20th Century Train, "the finest train in the world," leaves St. Paul every day in the year at 8:10 p.m.

F. W. PARKER, Gen. Agt., 606 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

I have Four Medium Sized HOUSES FOR SALE on the INSTALMENT PLAN

In good locations, at moderate prices, affording splendid opportunities to buy a home.

ROBERT S. DAY, 42 Fort Street

ATLIN MINES

RELIABLE INFORMATION

Can be had by applying to

RANT & JONES

Notaries Public, Mining Brokers and General Agents

ATLIN, B. C.

Agents in Victoria: J. F. FOULKES & CO.

Canadian Development Co. Ld

H. Maitland Kersey, Man Director

BENNETT LAKE AND UPPER YUKON ROUTE

Through Winter Service to Dawson City, Atlin City and Yukon Settlements.

Winter stations and hotels have been established and equipped by the company along the new Government Winter Road, effecting a saving of distance of 140 miles between Dawson City and the Coast.

A regular through weekly service will be maintained during the winer for carriage of mails, passengers and express. The equipment is the most complete possible, and no effort will be spared to furnish a prompt and satisfactory service.

For rates and reservations apply at the general office,

32 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, or to

A. H. B. MacGOWAN, General Agent, 226 Cambie St., Vancouver.

FRED P. MEYER, General Agent, 105 Yesler Way, Seattle, Wash.

CUSTOMS BLANKS

All the New Forms Required by the New Customs Regulations

Are to be had at the office THE COLONIST in any quantity desired

ESQUIMALT NANAIMO RAILWAY CO.

STEAMER City of Nanaimo

Sails from

Victoria for Nanaimo....	Tuesday	7 a.m.
Nanaimo for Comox.....	Wednesday	7 a.m.
Comox for Nanaimo.....	Friday	8 a.m.
Nanaimo for Victoria....	Saturday	7 a.m.

Calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

For freight, tickets and staterooms, apply on board.

GEORGE L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

Canadian Pac Navigation Co. Ltd.

WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 47.—Taking Effect November 1, 1899.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 1 a.m., Sunday at 11 p. m. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily at 1 o'clock p. m., or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island—Sunday at 11 o'clock p. m. Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going East Monday. For Plumper Pass—Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria—Sunday at 5 o'clock p. m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate points, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th each month, at 8 o'clock p. m.

ALASKA ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday for Wrangel, Dyea and Skagway at 8 p. m.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Str. Willapa leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Freight Agent.
C. S. BAXTER, Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Railway.

Soo Pacific Line.

PACIFIC TO ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Palace and Tourist Sleeper through to Toronto, Montreal, Boston and St. Paul.

Tickets to and from all points in Canada, United States and Europe.

For folders, pamphlets and full information, apply to

E. J. COYLE, A. G. P. A., Vancouver.
B. W. GREER, Cor. Fort and Government. Victoria.

Steamship Tickets

To and from

EUROPE ..VIA.. New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, Me., St. John or Halifax

And All Lines.

For all information as to sailings Rates, Etc., apply to

B. W. GREER, Cor. Gov't and Fort Streets

Advertise in the Colonist

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

For Sale, an improved Ranch, containing 160 acres of land, fifty of which are under cultivation; situated at Pemberton Portage, and in close proximity to the Mining Camps on McGillivray Creek and Bridge River. A comfortable dwelling house, with barn, 80x40, outbuildings, etc.; Twenty head of Cattle, all ages; Team of Horses weighing 1200lbs each; Thoroughbred Berkshire Boar and two Sows; Wagon; Plough; Mowing Machines; Rake; Harrows, etc; and all the necessary machinery for the running of the ranch. Mountain spring running past the house the year round. Price required, $2,500 (two thousand five hundred dollars). Satisfactory reasons given for selling.

Apply to

J. L. C. KNOWLES, Pemberton Portage, Lillooet, B.C.

THE White Pass and Yukon Route

THE PACIFIC AND ARCTIC RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.,

BRITISH COLUMBIA YUKON RAILWAY CO. BRITISH YUKON M.T. & T. CO.

Two First-class Trains Daily Between Skaguay and Lake Bennett, B.C.

THROUGH TELEGRAPH SERVICE, Skaguay to Dawson and Intermediate Points.

Skaguay is the Gateway to Atlin, Dawson and Cape Nome Gold Fields

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

S. M. IRWIN, Traffic Manager, Dexter Horton Building, Seattle.
J. H. GREER, Commercial Agent, 16 Trounce Avenue, Victoria.

For Cape Nome

The Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., Limited, will despatch their staunch iron

SS. AMUR

A1 double bottomed

—FOR—

CAPE NOME

—ON—

MAY 1st, 1900

The Amur has been thoroughly overhauled and specially fitted up for this service, and is provided with accommodation for passengers and freight of an exceptionally suitable character.

For rates and particular information apply at company's office, Wharf street, Victoria.

G. A. CARLETON, Gen. Freight Agt. C. S. BAXTER, Gen. Pass. Agt

ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO.

—FOR—

Alaska and Gold Fields

STEAMERS

Dirigo and Rosalie

EVERY THURSDAY.

Calling at Mary Island, Metlakahtla, Ketchikan, Wrangel, Juneau, Skagway and Dyea.

For full particulars apply to

CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT CO., Agents.

32 Fort St. 'Phone 616.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain a line of railway from Victoria, British Columbia, or some other suitable point at or near the southern end of Vancouver Island to Hardy Bay or some other suitable point at or near the northern end of the said Island, with power to construct branch lines to any points that may be selected on the coasts of the said Island, and as part of the said undertaking to acquire, lease or make traffic arrangements with existing railways on the said Island; and to operate and maintain lines of steamships and car ferries between the said line of railway or any of the branches thereof and any point or points in British Columbia, the State of Washington, United States of America, and the Territory of Alaska, United States of America, to construct and maintain wharves and docks, telegraph and telephone lines, with all powers usually granted to railway companies and such other rights and privileges as may be necessary to carry out the object of the company.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., October 12, 1899

FRANK HIGGINS, Solicitor for the Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that one month after date application will be made to the Governor-in-Council for approval of the plans and site of a wharf erected on and opposite Lots 503A, 504A and 505A, and of the plans and site of a wharf erected on and opposite Lot 890A, all of the said lots being situate in Victoria City, in the Province of British Columbia. Plans of each of the said wharves and descriptions of each of the said sites have been deposited with the Department of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, this 29th day of December, A.D. 1899.

For the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited, and for William T. L. Mount, A. C. Mount, Helen G. Jones, Ethel M. Helmcken, and Richard Jones, the owners of Lot 890A.

RICHARD JONES, Agent.

The Victoria Wharf & Wharehouse Co. Ltd

Six Per Cent. Debentures.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the conditions upon which the above named debentures were issued, a drawing of the debentures to be paid off at par on the 1st of March next will take place at the company's office, Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., on Thursday, the 1st of February, at 11 a.m.

The numbers of the draw debentures will be duly advertised for the information of the holders thereof.

J. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

Wharf street, Victoria, January 18th, 1900.

Dawson and Cape Nome

The Only Direct Winter Route.

Red Line Transportation Company

Connecting at Bennett, B.C., with the WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE and OPERATING OVER TWO HUNDRED DOUBLE TEAMS, carrying FREIGHT, PASSENGERS and EXPRESS between BENNETT and lower river points.

Stages leave daily on arrival of trains.

Good accommodation for travellers at all stage stations.

For all information address M. J. HENEY, Manager, Bennett, B.C.

13 Coleman Building, Seattle, Wash.

TEACHER WANTED

A teacher, female preferred, is required at Alert Bay. Salary $50 per month.

P. WOOLACOT, Secretary.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The company's elegant steamships Queen, Walla Walla and Umatilla, carrying H. B. M. Mails, leave VICTORIA, B. C., 8 p. m., Jan. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Feb. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Mar. 5, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, B. C., 10 a.m., Jan. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Feb. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, March 2, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA

Leave SEATTLE 9 a.m.

Cottage City—Jan. 10, 25, Feb. 9, 24, March 11.
City of Topeka—Jan. 5, 20, Feb. 4, 19, March 6.
Al-Ki—Jan. 15, 30, Feb. 14, March 1.
And every fifth day thereafter.

The steamer Cottage City will call at Victoria, p.m., Jan. 10, 25, Feb. 9, 24, March 11, for passengers and freight.

For further information obtain company's folder. The company reserves the right to change steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing without previous notice.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, Victoria.
J. F. TROWBRIDGE, Pugent Sound, Supt., Ocean Dock, Seattle.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agents, San Francisco.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

Lv. Daily. 8:30 a.m.....S.S. VICTORIAN.....5 a.m. Ar. Daily.

Connecting at Seattle with Overland Flyer. C. WURTELE, General Agent.

Oceanic Steamship Company

S. S. AUSTRALIA sails for Honolulu, Wednesday Feb. 7th at 2 p.m.

S. S. ALAMEDA sails via Honolulu and Auckland and Sydney, Wednesday, Feb. 21st, at 8 p.m.

Line to Coolgardie, Australia and Cape Town, South Africa.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agts San Francisco.

NORTHERN PACIFIC YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

Quick Time. Elegant Service Reasonable Rates.

Operating the Latest Improved Pullman First-Class and Tourist Sleepers.

For tickets, maps, etc., apply to

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent, Victoria.
A. R. JOHNSTON & CO., Agents, Nanaimo.
THEO. BRYANT, Agent, Wellington.
J. O. McMULLAN, General Agent, Vancouver.
ARTHUR MALINS, Agent, Westminster.
A. D. CHARLTON, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Portland, Ore.

"THE MILWAUKEE"

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O. W. SHOOP, Agent. J. D. WARREN, Manager.

36 Fort St.

Notice is hereby given that we shall apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at their meeting to be held on the 14th day of March, 1900, for a transfer of the License now held by us to sell spirituous and fermented liquors upon the premises known as the Clarence Hotel, situate on the corner of Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, from ourselves to Henry Harris.

Dated this twenty-eigthth day of December, 1899.

JAS. B. ADAM.
JNO. D. SKINNER.

FARMS FOR SALE—864, 509 and 355 acres; hotel, dwelling, orchards, excellent water and timber; line V. & S. Railway, 6 miles from city. Terms easy. Apply H. M. Grahame, 41 Government street. n11

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1900.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

STRATHCONA'S HORSE.

There was much disappointment expressed in the city over the news in yesterday's Colonist to the effect that three recruiting stations for Strathcona's Horse would be established in this province, namely at Nelson, Revelstoke and Kamloops. There was no difference of opinion as to the desirability of establishing stations at the points mentioned, but why the Coast should have been overlooked was not very clear. Mr. Price Ellison, M. P. P., was also chagrined to know that Vernon was not to have a station. Representations were made to Ottawa on the subject, and they may have the desired effect. The principal reasons why additional stations are asked for is that the loyal outburst in all parts of the province may be recognized, and that expense may be avoided by those who desire to volunteer. It will cost very much less for a recruiting officer to go to Vernon or Victoria than it will for a number of men to go from either of these places to Kamloops, which is the nearest recruiting point, and the officer's expenses would be defrayed out of the public revenue, while those of the volunteers would have to be paid by themselves. The latter would not be material, if all who volunteer would be accepted, but as a certain proportion will be rejected in any case, the expense of the trip to and from the recruiting station ought to be made as low as possible by naming two or more points in addition to those mentioned in the telegram.

AS TO CERTAIN CORRESPONDENCE.

We have a letter from a correspondent speaking disparagingly of the movement to restrict the number of saloons in this city, and of the people who are agitating for restriction. We do not print it for several reasons, two of which, as they are of a general nature, may be stated briefly. The first is that there are already too many saloons in Victoria, and the Colonist does not propose to lend its columns to the advocacy of their increase, which it will do if it permits anonymous correspondents to plead for an increase. If any responsible person wishes to print a letter over his own signature, advocating more saloons, and it is properly expressed, we do not say that we will not print it. A second reason is that the columns of this paper are absolutely closed to any man who speaks disrespectfully of church, temperance or any other organizations working for the betterment of humanity.

We are frequently in receipt of letters written, as the one above referred to is, as if all the manliness and honesty of the community were centered in the saloon interest. Correspondents who hold such views may as well save themselves the trouble of expressing them to this paper, for their letters will not be printed. We are not a little surprised that any one should think that a respectable paper would propose for a moment to lend its columns to those who expressly declare themselves as hostile to all the moral influences at work in the community. As yet, we may remind such people, this is a Christian community; the very great majority of the people in it are on the side of purity and morality; the home is yet the most sacred institution of which we as a people can boast. And the Colonist is not at the command of those who desire to besmirch those institutions which protect the home and make our country worth living in.

A RAILWAY SCHEME.

There is a bill before the legislature asking for the incorporation of a company to build a railway from the head of Lake Bennett to the summit of Chicoot Pass. This looks like a very innocent thing, and as it asks no provincial aid, there will be some who will be surprised to hear of any opposition to it. The bill is only a part of a larger scheme. Its promoters are associated with some Tacoma people, who have filed a memorandum of incorporation in the State of Washington for the construction of a line from Dyea to the summit of the Pass, and who are to ask the Dominion parliament for power to build from the foot of Lake Bennett to a point below White Horse Rapids. The idea is to establish a combined land and water route from Dyea to the Yukon, substantially paralleling the Yukon & White Pass railway.

We submit that the legislature ought to consider the project as a whole and not simply the small part of it covered by the bill which it is asked to pass. Members of the legislature ought to be satisfied that the whole scheme is a feasible one. Experienced railway men say it is not. They say that no competent engineer has ever pronounced upon the practicability of railway construction over the Chilcoot Pass. This pass is higher than the White Pass and the distance in which the elevation must be surmounted is shorter. An electric lift to hoist a train up some hundreds of feet and a tunnel with a 10½ per cent. grade are among the features, which are lightly talked of by the promoters of this new undertaking. The utilization of the water stretches will be possible only for the summer months. We submit that the legislature should insist upon information as to the scheme in its entirety, and should not treat it as a proposal to build a few miles of railway in a corner of this province.

We will be asked why the legislature should trouble itself about such matters at all, and why it should refuse permission to anyone to build a railway anywhere, provided all he asks is permission. In reply we say that the legislature is the custodian of the rights not only of the public, but of the individuals of whom the public is composed, and when a railway proposition is presented to it, the details of the enterprise and its probable intention and effect ought to be carefully scrutinized. In the United States general laws have been passed under which any person can build a railway anywhere on filing his plans. This is not the British system. Our legislature reserves to itself the right to say what lines of railway shall and what shall not be built, and when men come before it asking for a charter, and it is granted, they are given something which is understood to be of value. Therefore every application ought to be examined to see in what way it will affect the guarantees of charters already in existence. The legislature has seen fit to reserve to itself the power to refuse a charter to anyone, and a person accepting a charter has warrant for supposing that this power will be exercised in cases where it can be shown that the right granted by a previous charter will be materially imperiled. In other words, there is an implied agreement between the legislature and those to whom it grants a franchise, that, if the grantees proceed in good faith to take advantage of their charter, they shall be protected in its enjoyment unless sound public policy dictates otherwise.

Anything which savors of repudiation is hateful to British legislatures and to British public sentiment, and the species of legislation against which we are arguing is in the nature of repudiation. It cannot fail to have an injurious effect upon the province. Let the case of the Yukon & White Pass railway be taken as an example. Here we have a corporation, which has undertaken the gigantic task, only a short time ago deemed impossible, of constructing a railway from the Coast into the Yukon valley. For this purpose they obtained from the legislature of British Columbia and the Parliament of Canada certain rights. Having acquired these they made careful examination of the country, first to see if a railway would be likely to be profitable and then to ascertain if it could be constructed at a reasonable cost. Having reached a favorable conclusion on both points, they proceeded to expend their own money in the work of construction. They asked nothing from the taxpayers. They have already laid out some $3,000,000 in the construction of the line from the Coast to Lake Bennett, and they have now under construction seventy-one miles from Bennett to Closeleigh, which is below the White Horse Rapids, and for this portion of the road it is necessary to raise and expend about $2,500,000. The road has to be thoroughly equipped with rolling stock, and this with the general improvements, snow-sheds to be erected, sidings to be put in, and all the other things connected with a first-class line will swell the cost of the road when completed to Closeleigh, as it will be next summer, if nothing is done to prevent, to fully $6,000,000. The company having been given a charter from the legislature and spent this enormous sum of money under it, have certainly some rights which the legislature is bound to respect. A remarkable thing in connection with this enterprise is the manner in which it has been financed. Up to the present every dollar that has gone into the road has been contributed by the individual members of the corporation and their personal friends. At the present stage it is proposed to invite the public to subscribe for the stock and bonds to provide funds for the completion of the undertaking. Now, suppose that the legislature with all these facts before it gives a charter to a company which proposes not only to parallel this railway, but virtually to build upon its right of way, what will the effect of this second charter be? Will it not depreciate the value of the stock and bonds of the company. The new company may never turn so much as a spadeful of earth; it may be content simply to allow its charter to remain, as so many others have remained, a dead letter on the statute book; but it is the effect upon the money market, not the effect of competition between two parallel roads, which the house ought to consider. The immediate effect of the new charter will be to render the financing of the first project very much more difficult, and that too at a time when it is difficult enough to float the best scheme in the London money market. Will anyone claim that men of capital will accept charters from the legislature of this province if their value is likely to be reduced in this way before the franchise granted can be exercised? We have been told lately that the province ought to refuse any further aid to railways, and simply grant charters; but if after we have granted a charter, and the grantees have expended their millions in good faith, we are going to establish the precedent which the Bennett Lake railway will seek to set up, we may as well ring down the curtain on railway construction for all time to come under provincial legislation.

We think the legislature will do well to pause before granting the promoters of the Bennett Lake railway what they ask for. If the new line would open any portion of Canadian territory that will not be better served by the line now under construction there might be something to be said in its favor. But it will not do so. Virtually the termini of both lines are the same and virtually they are both on the same roadbed, after Canadian territory has been reached, except, of course, where the lakes are utilized. The persons who are seeking the new charter are well known. They are enterprising and aggressive in a business way, but they are not financially able to construct the proposed railway. If they obtain their charter they must find some one to take it off their hands. They do not even know that they have a scheme that any capitalist will touch. They cannot possibly know it until they have had their proposed line surveyed. If a charter is granted to them, it may remain a dead letter, and its only effect may be to embarrass the pioneers in this northern field and make their road cost them very much more than it otherwise would. Surely when men come into our province and invest their money in good faith, the legislature will not strike them a blow with legislation that is so hostile as that proposed. When the first line is completed, if anyone thinks it worth while to come in with a rival scheme, we will have nothing to say, but for the present those who obtained a charter in good faith and have spent millions under it ought to be entitled to what protection the legislature can give them, until they have had a reasonable opportunity to complete what they have undertaken to do, and to demonstrate whether a second and closely parallel line is needed in the public interest.

A correspondent wishes to know what can be done to prevent Victoria news being sent to Great Britain to certain papers under a Vancouver date. We are quite helpless in the matter. The papers referred to probably have correspondents at Vancouver and not in Victoria.

A number of letters have come in from South Africa, mailed at the front and marked "On active service; no stamps available." The post office authorities exact double postage from the persons to whom the letters are addressed. Mr. Mulock ought to issue an order immediately directing the delivery of all such letters free, or, if this is unreasonable, only single postage should be exacted. It is a small matter, but the wife, the mother, the sister or the sweetheart of some brave fellow at the front ought not to be fined because he is unable to leave the firing line and buy postage stamps.

Mr. Deane has our sympathy. His resolution reserving the mining rights acquired by volunteers now at the front was a good one, and as the originator of it he should have been allowed to speak to it before it was ruled out of order. But the Finance Minister has no use for Mr. Deane in any other capacity except as a voting machine, and consequently shut off the tide of eloquence which the gentleman from Kamloops had ready for his very worthy subject. A more considerate leader would have permitted his follower to speak, and in drawing attention to the irregularity of the motion have taken occasion to compliment the mover.

Letters to The Editor.

THE SEATTLE BOERS.

Sir: That pro-Boer meeting held in Seattle a few weeks ago should not be taken too seriously. It was representative in a way, for it represented the disgruntled Irish, Irish-Americans and Dutch sympathizers. The ladies predominated, so it was stated in the next morning's paper, but why? I will tell you. The promoters of that meeting secured two attractions to draw them, one being a band of music and the other that freak in yellow whiskers, James Hamilton Lewis, ex-congressman; he always draws femininity, he is so funny, they say. It was a "free show," so to speak, with music thrown in, and a free show here always draws out the ladies in large crowds.

As for one speaker who claimed to be a nephew of President Kruger, it is very doubtful if he is such. I notice that he spells his name "Krueger," while Oom Paul spells his "Kruger." It's a common German name, and if he was really a nephew of Oom Paul, he would be having a good soft position in Pretoria, instead of now being a teacher on a very limited salary, at a Methodist seminary at Huntsville, Wash.

If there ever was a time when a certain class of Irishmen were not agitating or plotting against British authority, then it must have been before my time, and I am 50 years old. It is chronic with them, and they never lose the opportunity of bobbing up on such occasions as the one referred to.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

Seattle, Jan. 22, 1900.

BOER SYMPATHIZERS.

Sir: There is ample and irrefutable evidence to show that Paul Kruger is the prince of plunderers and hypocrites, and that his so-called government is rotten to the core, and that the Outlanders have been subjected to a long series of outrages which are a disgrace to civilization; yet we find an astonishing number of people amongst the masses in the United States, expressing and calling for resolutions of sympathy with the Boers. Now, in the first place these people are, as designated by the New York Tribune, "the blind haters of everything British." There are also strong sentiments in favor of any dynasty called "republic," no matter how corrupt it may be. Then they see that this Boer oligarchy is to be replaced by British colonial laws; and moreover, political and municipal immorality are not heinous offences in their eyes. Unfortunately they have been too long used to it. "Get money, my son, honestly if you can, but get it" is a text which has been sedulously—with a slight omission, adopted as a maxim. I will venture to say that a strict investigation of the records of some of the leaders of these pro-Boer manifestations would not present a savory picture of civic morality. We Britons care little what is said or thought of us as long as we are conscious of our own rectitude. The British lion is accustomed to having a pack of howling and snarling critics at his heels when engaged in facing his enemies, but it makes no difference as to the result. When they bite they will get clawed. Notwithstanding our grief for the loss of so many of our brave defenders by mismanagement—for which there will be a day of reckoning hereafter—we may be sure that this war is the best thing that could happen for our Empire. We shall come out of it with a greatly improved military organization, having swept out and disinfected the Augean stables at Pretoria, and applied a germicide to the Kruger bacillus, we shall have discovered the defective links in our armor; we shall have proved the unswerving and magnificent loyalty of the several branches of our family, which has united us in indissoluble bonds of love and unity of purpose. We shall have seen more thoroughly where our enemies are, and be in a much better state of preparation for the next comer who assails us. As a military power we have not apparently enjoyed a high rating in Europe, although we have generally accomplished what we have undertaken. This arises from the fact that we do not keep a large stock of military goods in the show window, but we have got them all the same—in stock, or the material for the same. I may mention, for instance, that in case of need we could, as a supplementary force, raise and equip, with the assistance of the loyal princes of our Indian Empire, a force of 6,000,000 in a comparatively short time. We have reason to thank our foreign critics and evil prophets. We may say with Micmacmethusila in the charming old Scotch ballad of "Fairshon's Feud With the Clan McTavish: "We are vera glad to learn wha mention you, since we can prevent any sich intention."

AN OLD SOLDIER OF THE EMPIRE.

WAR NOTES.

Lieut. Wilson says that among the colonials in the field there is a feeling of great respect for "Tommy Atkins." The persistent bravery, coolness and dogged determination of the British soldiers in action has impressed the colonists.

* * *

M. Pardy, president of the East Africa Chamber of Mines, stated in an interview that if Deloga Bay had belonged to the British there would have been no war, the Boers realizing the impossibility of succeeding under such conditions.

* * *

One of the Royal Scots with General Gatacre says: "Over the hill in front of us a number of women are searching for their husbands and can't find them. They think the Boer commanders are concealing their losses."

* * *

One of the Canadian contingent was a private in a British force that held Potchefstroom. He wants satisfaction for those incredible hardships at Potchefstroom, where Cronje deliberately kept the storming garrison for days in ignorance of the armistice.

* * *

A gunner in the 75th Battery writes home from the Camp Hospital, Orange River: "A bullet at the Modder River missed my heart by a quarter of an inch. Now I have the knowledge that I have bled for England."

* * *

In the Willow Grange affair Private Montgomery, of the West Yorkshire Regiment, though shot through the thigh, went on firing, and when shot through the other thigh refused to be taken to the rear for fear of exposing the stretcher-bearers.

* * *

They Declined the Duel.—Two loyal Dutchmen of Newcastle, named Voss and Uys, on refusing to join the enemy, were arrested and taken to Pretoria on a charge of high treason.

When the Boers threatened Uys with death, he asked the commandant to allow him to settle the matter with the rifle, taking one Boer after another in a duel at a hundred yards distance.

The Boers declined, knowing that Uys was one of the best shots in Newcastle.

* * *

At Modder River our bluejackets have been stirring up the Boers the last few days with the big gun and some twelve-pounders.

They send them the "reveille" at half-past four in the morning with a couple of shots from the big gun, interrupt their dinner with a few shots from the twelve-ponders; occasionally give them a few lyddite shells in the afternoon; and at the close of the day send a "good-night" burst of shrapnel into their trenches.

That this greatly disturbs the enemy is evident from the way in which they are seen rushing about.

They do not reply, however, which is a disappointment, as a shot from their guns would reveal their position and give the bluejackets a chance to smash it.

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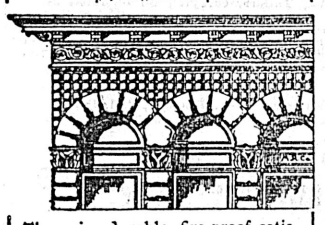

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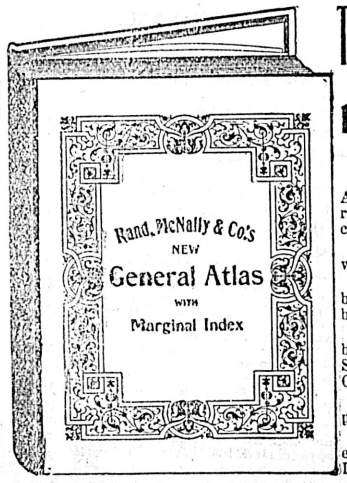

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VICTORIA TIDES.

By Mr. Napier Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to 14 feet of water in the channel off Shoal Point, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt dry dock.

Thursday, Jan. 25.		Friday, Jan. 26.	
Time.	Height above zero	Time	Height above zero
0:10 a.m.	8.7 feet.	1:30 a.m.	9.0 feet.
2:40 a.m.	7.7 feet.	4:00 a.m.	8.4 feet.
8:40 a.m.	8.3 feet.	9:00 a.m	8.6 feet.
4:50 p.m.	2.8 feet.	5:10 p.m	2.0 feet

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LOCAL NEWS.

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Temperance Union.—A business meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held on Thursday afternoon at the Home on Cormorant street.

We are agents for the Office Specialty Co. of Toronto, and can supply their famous filing cabinets at factory prices. Call and see samples of their work. Victoria Book & Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's). *

Meets To-night.—All men and non-commissioned officers of the Fifth Regiment are invited to attend the meeting of the gymnastic club of the regiment at the Drill hall this evening.

Few men are foolish enough to tell the readers of a great family journal untruths about their goods. If they do they are soon found out. "HONDI" Ceylon Tea is as represented—therefore kept always before you.

Committed for Trial.—In the police court yesterday afternoon John Beattie, who with John Fay is charged with assaulting and attempting to rob M. Meiss in the Trilby theatre, was committed for trial at the next assizes.

Shawnigan Hotel.—The tenders for the erection of the new hotel and outbuildings at Shawnigan Lake were opened yesterday at 4 p. m., but it is not expected that the contract will be awarded before to-morrow.

Capt. Dallas.—Staff-Captain Dallas, of Gen. Hart's brigade, reported wounded on January 20 at or near Spearman's Camp, is the son of the late Alexander Grant Dallas, and grandson of the late Sir James Douglas, K. C. B. Capt. Dallas has seen much service in India, and joined Gen. Hart only a few weeks ago.

Lodge Physicians.—The committee of delegates from the amalgamated societies met on Friday evening at the Oddfellows' hall to consider the applications of the medical men who have applied for the appointments as physicians to the combined societies. The offer of the medical men in Victoria is hardly likely to be entertained by the committee, as it is considered to be unworkable. Much regret is expressed at their action, as the societies would have been pleased to have come to some arrangement with the local practioners, as there is a general feeling against having to select outside men, but the manner in which the medical men have combined leaves no other course. The supreme lodges of some of the local societies have notified them that they are willing to assist in the selection of medical men in the East to attend to the societies' wants here.

- - DRUGS - -
We have them pure and fresh; also a full line of Toilet Articles.
F. W. FAWCETT & CO,
Dispensing Chemists, 49 Gov't St.

Superior Madras muslins, artistic designs and colorings, liberty cretonnes and sateens at Weiler Bros.' *

Clean, cold cash—a discount of 20 per cent. on all cash sales of over one dollar until January 31st in all lines of clothing, men's furnishings, hats, etc., at Reid's winter clearance sale, 122 Government street.

Electric Light Fittings.
Graceful,
Elegant,
Novel.
Call and Inspect Our New Stock.
G. C. Hinton & Co.
2 Government Street.

SENSIBLE BEAUTIFIERS
Few women are without their favorite remedies and toilet helps. Many of these are so sensible as to commend themselves to the severest critics. We carry a splendid line of curative washes for the hair and skin, Perfumes, Brushes, Soaps, Sponges, Powders and the justly celebrated BUTTERMILK TOILET LOTION for the hands and face.
BOWES, the Chemist
Government St., near Yates St.

The Messiah.—The chorus rehearsal will be held this evening in Waitts' hall, on account of the council chamber of the city hall being used for a special meeting.

Wanted a Teacher.—E. D. Wylie, of Reed Island, was in the city yesterday and succeeded in securing a teacher for that flourishing school district.

Public meetings.—The board of school trustees meet at 4.30 this afternoon and the city council at the usual hour this evening.

Duncans' Enterprise.—The city of Duncans, on the E. & N. railway has got the first paper between Victoria and Nanaimo. Messrs. Smith and Greenwood have started the Daily Enterprise, of which Mr. Smith is the editor.

For Supplying.—Ah Ling, a Chinaman, was yesterday afternoon arrested by Constable Wood on a charge of supplying intoxicants to an Indian. Joseph George, a Saanich Indian, was detained as a necessary witness.

On Suspicion.—A Chinaman was arrested last evening with a can of coal oil in his possession. As he was never known to have the price of a can of coal oil he was arrested on suspicion of having stolen it and admitted having "found" it on one of the wharves.

Soldiers' Wives.—The committee of the Soldiers' Wives' League will meet in the Drill Hall on Friday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. Those who wish to become members are requested to come to this meeting and inscribe their names on members' list.

Wants to Fight.—G. A. Loveland, a valued member of the Victoria Rugby football team, left this morning for London in the hope of being given an opportunity of going to South Africa and taking part in the big fight. Mr. Loveland has had a good deal of experience in the wilds of British Columbia and the Northwest and should make an ideal soldier. He has tried without success to get in one of the Canadian contingents.

New Placers.—News brought by passengers on the steamer Tees may account for the disappearance of Clayton, Ralph and Oleson, who were reported to have been murdered on their way from Dawson to the Coast. According to recent arrivals from the "inside" a big strike has been made on the South Fork of the Big Salmon River, and a number of those who were on the way from Dawson to the Coast have gone to the new diggings. The stampede was caused by Louis Kelser, who, having spent the summer on the South Fork of the Big Salmon, came out and reported that the placer ground was very rich. The men he met on the trail immediately went in to stake claims. The new placers are said to be about 100 miles north of the Atlin country.

Elected Officers.—The semi-annual meeting of the Sergeants' Mess, Fifth Regiment, C. A., was held in the mess room on Tuesday evening, after the battalion parade. The principal business dealt with was the election of officers for the ensuing half-year, and the following were duly elected: President, Sergt.-Major Mulcahy; management committee, Sergt. H. N. Short and Sergt. J. A. McTavish; secretary-treasurer, Sergt. L. B. Trimen. The next monthly meeting, which should be held on Thursday, February 1, has been postponed to the following evening, so as not to interfere with the gymnasium night. At this meeting it is proposed to initiate all the new members of the mess, and it is hoped that all the old members will be on hand on that evening to welcome the new-comers.

Yorkshiremen Celebrate To-night.—The Yorkshiremen resident in this city intend making a night of it to-night. At 7.30 the first annual meeting of the new society will be held at the Imperial Hotel to elect officers for the year and to adopt the constitution and by-laws. It is earnestly hoped that every Yorkshireman in the city will be present, whether he has joined the society or not, or whether he intends staying for the dinner or not, at this meeting, as it will have an important bearing upon the future usefulness of the society. At 8.30 prompt the annual dinner will be held in the dining room of the hotel. It is expected that about fifty gentlemen, all members of the society, will be present. The dinner will be as near a typical Yorkshire dinner as possible, and the toast list will be of the same character. A large part of the evening will be devoted to music, etc., as many of the members are well known musicians. The gathering promises to be a huge success.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Yearly Reports of the First Presbyterian Church Presented Last Evening.

The annual meeting of the congregation of the First Presbyterian church was held last evening, Rev. Dr. Campbell in the chair. Reports were read from the various societies in connection with the church, all of which are in a very satisfactory condition.

The manager's report showed that the church was never in a better financial condition, and it was expected that by the end of 1900 all the debt against the church would be paid off. The gross receipts for the year amounted to $4,250.

The managers elected for the ensuing year were: A. Flett, R. Lowsie, J. A. McIntosh, John Gillin and D. F. McCremmon.

The session report was read, a clause dealing with the war being as follows:

"While we pray 'Thy Kingdom Come,' let us work for that end, and as a Christian denomination especially for the speedy advent in the new century of the time when international difficulties may be amicably settled by a college of arbitrators, and not at the point of the bayonet and the mouth of the cannon, as in the terrible wars at the close of the old country between Spain and the American Republic, the Transvaal and Great Britain, wars which sent many brave and noble men into eternity, made many hearts bleed, and caused the drapery of mourning to be spread in many a home. May God hasten the time "when men shall beat their swords into ploughshears and their spears into prunning hooks; and nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Drummers to Be Licensed

Wholesale Liquor Trade Protected by the Bill Just Presented.

Ymir's Splendid Offer of Vounteers — New Business of Yesterday.

Out of a total population of less than one thousand, Ymir has presented, through Hon. J. Fred. Hume and the provincial government, a company of 30 picked men to go to South Africa with British Columbia's mounted scouts. Ymir is a hustling mining town in the heart of West Kootenay—itself just two years old. It nestles on the banks of Salmon river, hemmed in and overshadowed by mighty hills, and is bisected by the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway at a point 24 miles from Nelson and about 130 from the international boundary at Waneta. The petition of its citizens who desire to bear their part in fighting the battles of the Empire, came to hand yesterday, addressed to Hon. Mr. Hume, and was by him delivered to the Provincial Secretary, who has already over 300 volunteers on the roll. Provincial Constable W. G. Forrester (himself a captain in the reserve of officers) is spokesman for the Ymir patriots, of whom he says: "All are personally known to me; all are fair riders, crack shots, and used to the hills." The petition which he transmits reads:

"The undersigned residents in Ymir, B. C., having heard with great satisfaction that one hundred men are to be sent to South Africa from British Columbia, beg leave to pray that in this effort, the town of Ymir may be allowed the opportunity of expressing its loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty, and its earnest desire that it may secure representation in the contingent which will go from this province to the seat of war.

"And they therefore pray earnestly that of the undersigned, who are each any every one most anxious t oform part of the contingent, at least some may be selected; and they are confident that no matter upon whom the selection rests, the representatives of Ymir will be among the foremost in bravery, marksmanship, and general soldierly qualities, and will do nothing that shall not redound to the honor of British arms, and to the military prowess of the inhabitants of this province."

The petition is signed by: W. C. Forrester, provincial constable and captain R. O. C.; A. Newbound, prospector; D. A. Cameron, prospector; Percy J. Gleaser, broker; D. A. McLeod, special provincial constable; G. R. Clark, editor, Ymir Miner; John McVicar, assayer; A. B. Buckorth, broker; J. Stinson, prospector; C. A. Brown, salesman; Frank Britton, miner; Frank P. Clark, prospector and ex-sergeant Scottish R.V.; W. C. Higgins, hunter and trapper; Andrew Burgess, prospector; Charles E. Archibald, ex-sergeant-major 56th Batt.; E. Todd, prospector; Thomas Flynn, prospector; John Morrigen, prospector; John McCorquodale, millman; Wm. Kirkpatrick, liveryman; John W. Masterson, prospector; J. A. Elliott, packer; E. L. Zimmerman, prospector; L. W. Bailey, prospector; Alex. McVicar, teamster; John Carroll, ex-sergeant Gragoon Guards; C. S. Hett, miner; Peter Philbert, prospector.

* * *

Besides correcting the glaring mistakes in the liquor license legislation of last session, cancelling the bond and special fee requirements, etc.—which is the chief purpose of its existence—the bill for the amendment of the license law which was brought in yesterday by the Attorney-General suggests a number of new and radical changes in the law.

For example it contains one section that is designed to protect the provincial wholesaler against the "drummer" who sells direct to the retail traders; requiring that this class of commercial traveller must, before soliciting or accepting orders, secure a license issuable by the superintendent of police, and costing $200 per annum, transfers from one individual to another representing the same firm being obtainable at any time on payment of a $5 fee.

Another of the new provisions is intended to facilitate prosecutions for illegal trafficing in liquors, and reads as follows:

"76. In any prosecution under this act for the sale or other disposal of liquor without the license required by law, it shall not be necessary that any witness should depose to the precise description of the liquor sold or bartered or the precise consideration received therefor. The magistrate trying the case shall be at liberty to infer that the liquor is intoxicating from the fact that a witness describes it by a name which is commonly applied to an intoxicating liquor."

With respect to steamer licenses, too, a change is made, section 57 of the old act being repealed and the following substituted:

"57. Special licenses may be granted by the superintendent of police to any person for the sale of liquor on any steamer. Such licenses shall authorize the sale of liquor on such steamer only to the passengers and crew of said steamer, and to said passengers and crew only when the steamer is not in any port. The fee for such license shall be at the rate of $100 per annum, but such license may be issued for six months, and shall expire on the 30th day of June or the 31st day of December."

There are several other features in the new bill that are worthy of attention, but these are its most striking characteristics.

* * *

At a meeting of the private bills committee yesterday morning, consideration was given to the petition of M. King and associates, for leave to present a petition, the time limit by the rules having expired. In support of the petition it was urged that Mr. King had been absent from the city, and a misunderstanding had arisen between the parties interested. Mr. F. Higgins appeared before the committee to support the application; while Mr. R. Cassidy argued in opposition as representing the British Columbia-Yukon railway company, who maintain that their interests will be injuriously affected by the granting of the desired indulgence. After the matter had been considered at some length, action was deferred until Friday (to-morrow), when the committee meets again to deal with the petitions of the Lake Bennett Railway; British Columbia-Yukon Railway Company; Synod of New Westminster; and Imperial Pacific Railway Company.

* * *

The new Bills of Sale Act, which is now receiving the attention of the legislature, contemplates the shortening (in the cities more particularly) of the time in which such securities must be registered; while providing for registrations at Golden, as well as Revelstoke, in the Kootenay district. The important section of the new bill reads:

"2. Section 9 of chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes of 1897, being the Bills of Sale Act, as enacted by section 2 of chapter 7 of the Statutes of 1899, is hereby amended by striking out the first four lines thereof, and by substituting therefor the following: Every bill of sale of property situate in the counties of Victoria, Nanaimo, Westminster, Yale, Kootenay and in the territory forming the county of Vancouver, before the passing of chapter 17 of the Statutes of 1899, shall, within a period of eight days after the making thereof, be registered by filing such bill of sale, together with the affidavit, provided by section 6 of this act, in the office of the registrar of the county court, as hereinafter provided; and every bill of sale of property situate in the county of Cariboo and in that portion of the county of Vancouver added to said county by said chapter 17 of the Statutes of 1899, shall, within a period of fourteen days after the making thereof, be registered by filing such bill of sale, together with the affidavit provided by section 6 of this act, in the office of the county court, as hereinafter provided."

* * *

A deputation consisting of Messrs. D. E. Campbell, W. G. Burton and John Fannin, introduced by Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, M. P. P., waited upon the Attorney-General yesterday to urge the protection of the bull elk, which it is stated, unless protected vigorously, will soon be extinct. The Attorney-General has promised to give the matter his earnest attention, as he considers the step proposed clearly in the right direction.

* * *

A large petition from the miners of the Rossland district, in opposition to the prayer of the mine owners that the celebrated eight-hour clause be repealed, is on its way to Mr. J. M. Martin, M. P. P., who is to present it to the house.

* * *

The changes proposed in the bill to amend the Companies Act, which Attorney-General Henderson introduced to the legislature yesterday, are almost entirely in the direction of simplifying the work of registration.

* * *

There is nothing that will excite opposition in Hon. Mr. Hume's bill to amend the Department of Mines Act. It is merely to provide that the drafting of plans registered in the mines department shall be performed by the provincial draughtsmen in the lands and works office.

* * *

The railway committee of the house held its organization meeting yesterday, when Mr. Macpherson was chosen as chairman and Mr. Deane for the office of secretary.

* * *

With the strict rules prevailing in the local legislature, the lobbyist is in much the same position as the lobster.

* * *

The printing committee holds its first session at 10 o'clock this morning.

Dawson Fire.—Mr. H. Miller, who arrived from the north on the steamer Cottage City, said: "I left Dawson City about midnight on the last day of the year. On January 9 our party was overtaken by a detachment of mounted police, by whom we were informed that the major portion of Dawson had been destroyed by fire. When we reached Bennet we found that the story had preceded us there by wire, and the telegraphic account confirmed what we had heard from the mounted police. Both stories were to the effect that the major portion of the business section of the town, including the two opera houses, had been destroyed by fire."

Back to Douglas Street.
REMOVED TO
No. 86 DOUGLAS ST.
Hardress Clarke, Same Telephone, No. 50.

Pemberton & Son
Agents for the
"SUN" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of London, England.
THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY of Toronto.
THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., of London.
MONEY TO LOAN ON PRODUCTIVE PROPERTIES
In large or small sums at very low rates.
45 Fort Street VICTORIA, B. C.

GOOD GOODS! GOOD SERVICES!
FAIR PRICES!
These are the items that command trade. For the above enquire from
ERSKINE, WALL & Co.,
The Leading Grocers.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Mrs. Grant's Amendment as Explained by the City Superintendent of Education.

The significance of Trustee Mrs. Gordon Grant's notice of motion that all second division grammar grade teachers receive equal salaries may be seen from the following table, showing amounts paid to all grammar grade teachers in the city, annually:

School	Div. I	Div. II	Div. III	Div. IV
North	$1,200	$800	$650	$650
South	1,200	730	680	680
Boys'	1,200	800	780	650
Girls' :.	1,200	800	750	750
West	$1,200		$800	

As explained to a Colonist reporter by the city superintendent, there is only a general correspondence in the work of respective divisions in the different schools. In the case of Victoria West the principal's programme embraces substantially the work done in Divisions I and II in other schools; and similarly the second teacher does the work of Divisions III and IV. The considerable differences in the salaries of all except first divisions are not to be understood as indicating differences in severity of work, in responsibility carried or in efficiency. They are due to a variety of circumstances connected with the original appointment and subsequent transferences of the teachers. If it were not for these inherited inequalities there is no reason, except that of superior excellence, why a second division teacher should receive more than a third or fourth—at least that is the idea embodied in the regulations of the board, which Trustee Mrs. Grant wishes to have suspended. The board some years ago discarded the idea that salaries should be arranged in the descending order of the divisions. Why the motion does not contemplate removing all inequalities, or of removing the greater ones that appear in the third and fourth columns of the foregoing table, there is no intimation.

MARINE NOTES.

Happenings Along the Water Front—Passengers for San Francisco.

The bark Onaway, from Honolulu, was towed into the quarantine station yesterday.

The ship Fred. J. Wood has finished loading props at Esquimalt, and will sail for Santa Rosalia to-day.

The Corofene, which has been at the quarantine station for some days, will be towed to Oyster Harbor by the Lorne to-day.

The Sadie Turpel will be launched today from Turpel's ways, after having been thoroughly overhauled.

The Tees left for the North at 11 last night. The passengers were R. G. Cunningham, John Cunningham, E. Hume and party, and John Storey.

The following were passengers on the Queen for San Francisco last evening: A. Shields, W. A. Bernard, Mrs. J. Harman, Miss Phillips, Miss Hughes, Mrs. Clarke, W. Dwyer and wife, Rev. J. S. Mahood, J. E. Lutz, Mrs. G. W. King, Miss Russell, Miss Miller, Miss C. E. Cameron.

The steamer Cottage City will leave here for Skagway to-day.

The steamer New England is coming here from Vancouver for repairs.

The steamship Tosa Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, sailed from Yokohama for Victoria on Monday. This is her first trip to this side.

The bark Guy C. Cross, with 1,030,000 feet of lumber, has sailed from Burrard Inlet for the Cramp shipyard, Philadelphia.

The Oceanic Steamship Company are about to build several new steamships for the Pacific trade and president John Spreckles says that they will without doubt be the best boats on the Pacific.

An unknown steamer passed Otter Point at 9:30 yesterday morning. It is probable that she was the Nanyo Maru, now due from the Orient. She is to load lumber under charter of the Chemainus mills for Yokohama.

The steamship Riojun Maru, which will sail on Friday for the Orient, includes in her cargo 17 boxes of Chinamen's bones, which were shipped from the Eastern States. She also carries 5,000 bales of cotton for Nagasaki, 1,500 tons of flour, and several hundred tons of general merchandise.

Death's Hand.—The death occurred last evening after a brief illness of William Grant Fraser, at his residence, Second street, on the 56th anniversary of his birth. The deceased had been farming at Saanich and recently removed to town. He was well known and highly respected amongst a large circle of friends. He leaves a widow and five children, three sons and two daughters. The funeral takes place on Saturday afternoon.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. Try them.

Has it ever struck you that you can buy Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey for almost the same price that is paid for ordinary whiskey? Your dealer has it.

SILK BARGAINS GALORE
..AT..
The Westside's
GREAT SILK SALE
All This Week.
The Hutcheson Company,
LIMITED.

HATS FOR 1900
In Fedoras We are showing a very large range of the newest American manufacture, black and colored—$1.50 to $4.50.
J. B. Stetson's Alpine Hats and Christy's London Stiff Hats have no peers
W. & J. WILSON 83 Government VICTORIA, B. C.

Clearance Sale of Waterproofs for Men and Boys
ARTHUR HOLMES 78 YATES ST. Corner Broad

TURBULENT IRISHMEN.

Dare Balfour to Prosecute Them for Holding Meeting in Defiance of Proclamation.

Dublin, Jan. 23.—The United Irish League meeting summoned at Sligo to denounce the government practice of using exclusively Protestant juries in trying nationalist offenders was proclaimed by the government, but in defiance of the proclamation the meeting was held in the town hall at 5 o'clock Sunday morning. The chief secretary for Ireland, Mr. Balfour, was dared to prosecute the promotors. Mr. Wm. O'Brien, founder of the United Irish League, addressed the meeting.

Pigs' Head...
Extract the meat from the heads, add jelly, press into moulds; boil; then slice cold for the table, and you have a delicious tit-bit—tasty and appetizing. We have some ready this morning.
D. R. Pottinger's
Ideal Provision Store, 72 Yates street between Government and Broad streets

NOISE OR HARMONY.
If you want noise any old instrument will do. If you want harmony you must have the best instrument obtainable.
There is a softness and purity in the tone of our instruments that insure the perfection of harmony. They are made to make music, and sold to make satisfied customers. An inspection invited.
FLETCHER BROS,
Music Warerooms. Opposite Old P.O.

Real Hair Switches.
Natural curly fringes, Pompadour Rolls and Combs, etc. Combings made up in any style; also Hair Dressing, Shampooing, Scalp Treatment, Face Massage, Manicuring, etc., at
MRS. G KOSCHE'S
53 DOUGLAS STREET, NEAR FORT.

NOLTE
GLASSES ADJUSTED. EYES TESTED FREE.

THE LEADING
Pianos
SUCH AS STEINWAY, NORDHEIMER, HEINTZMAN, DOMINION, AND BELL.
Are to be found at
WAITT'S Music Store
Prices and Terms to suit everyone.

Ho for Dawson and Upper Yukon River Points
The Victoria-Yukon Trading Co.,
LIMITED.
Have established Feed Stations at the following points: Hootalinqua, Five-Finger Rapids, Selkirk, Selwyn, Half-Way Post and Scow Island, where Hay and Oats can be purchased by parties desiring to freight goods in during the winter. For further particulars apply to the different posts or head office of the Company, Victoria, B.C.
J. HOLLAND,
Managing Director.

FULL LINE OF
English Worsteads and Tweeds.
Just Received by Express. An Inspection Solicited....
A. GREGG & SON,
62 YATES ST.

B. C. POTTERY CO., Ld.
Cor. Broad and Pandora Sts.
P. O. Box 236 - Victoria, B. C.
Manufacturers of vitrified, salt-glazed sewer pipe and sanitary fittings, flower pots, agricultural drain tile, fire proofing tile, fire bricks, re-pressed bricks, etc., etc.
N.B.—Reduced prices on flower pots.

$40,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.
in large and small amounts on improved real estate....
Swinerton & Oddy, 106 Govt St

Tramway Act And Game Law

Principal Topics of Discussion at Short Session of the Legislature.

House May Pronounce on Disallowance--Hunters' Licenses a Delusion.

Just one hour and twenty minutes was the duration of the legislature's sitting yesterday, virtually all measures on the orders that are calculated to provoke debate—and more particularly the government's Coal Mines Regulation bill—being unceremoniously "stood over." Mr. Helmcken did re-introduce the disallowed Tramway Incorporation Act of 1898, exactly as it left the provincial legislature and met its fate at the hands of the Dominion—disclaiming, however, any intention of flying in the face of the authorities, and urging the importance of the legislation (which is primarily to permit mining companies to make profitable connections with near railways), irrespective of the anti-Asiatic clause upon which it was denied the federal sanction. The Chinese-Japanese clause Mr. Helmcken declared to have been again brought forward so that its disallowance might be properly debated by its authors, and also so that the bill might appear exactly as it had previously passed. Consideration of the principle of the bill was adjourned on the motion of the Premier.

The business of the "shortest day this session" included the passage of several minor government measures through their second readings, and the introduction of the bills amending the Bills of Sale Act, Liquor Licenses Act, Companies Act, and Department of Mines Act. During the day monster petitions were received by Hon. Mr. Hume (from Nelson) and by Mr. J. M. Martin (from Rossland) protesting against the repeal of the (so-called) eight-hour law; while Hon. Mr. Hume also received a strongly patriotic petition from thirty picked men of Ymir, headed by provincial constable W .C. Forrester, who ask to be sent to South Africa with British Columbia's mounted contingent, to share in Britain's wedded dangers and glories.

Captain Forrester describes his company as "every one fair riders, crack shots and thoroughly used to the hills"; while the ages of the individual volunteers are found to vary from twenty years (the youngster being editor G. R. Clark, of the Ymir Miner,) to 43 years. The average of height is 5 feet 9 inches, and of chest measurement 39.2 inches; the giant of the company is L. A. Bailey, who stands 6 feet, 3½ inches, weighs 240 pounds, and has a chest measurement of 43½ inches.

Strange as it may seem, Premier Semlin has even yet received no formal acceptance from Ottawa of the provincial offer, although it was to be read between the lines of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's last communication laid before the house that the British Columbia mounted scouts would be gladly taken as soon as the transportation problem could be solved.

PETITIONS.

The house being opened with prayer by Rev. J. F. Vichert, petitions were presented by the following:

Hon. Mr. Mason: From five hundred miners and business men of Nelson and vicinity, praying that the (so-called) eight-hour law be retained and enforced in its entirety.

Mr. Clifford: From E. G. Tilton, D. E. Campbell and others, asking for the incorporation of the Imperial Pacific railway company.

PRIVATE BILLS REPORTED.

In the second report from the private bills committee (Mr. Green, chairman), the preambles were stated to have been proved and the rules complied with in the petitions of the East Kootenay Telephone Company, Vancouver and Lulu Island railway company, Vancouver & Western railway company, North Kootenay Water & Power Company, Rock Bay & Salmon River railway company, Chemainus & North Western railway company, and Kitimaat-Caledonian Company.

A third report from the same committee recommended that the time limited for the reception of private bills be extended for ten days from the 25th of January instant.

This recommendation was adopted by the house.

NEW GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

The following ministerial bills were introduced, received a first reading, and were ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the house:

To amend the Bills of Sale Act—Attorney-General.

To amend the Liquor Licenses Regulation Act—Attorney-General;

To amend the Companies' Act Amendment Act—Attorney-General;

To amend the Department of Mines Act—Minister of Mines.

PRIVATE BILLS PRESENTED.

Private bills were also introduced, read a first time, and referred to the respective committees interested, as follows:

To incorporate and empower the Rock Bay & Salmon River Railway Company—Mr. Tisdall;

Vancouver & Lulu Island Railway Company—Mr. Helmcken;

BACKACHE.

Weak, Lame, Aching Backs, the Result of Sluggish, Inactive Kidneys.

Backache is in reality kidney ache. The kidneys become clogged, and falter in their work of filtering the blood. Backache is nature's warning that the kidneys are on strike, and that the blood is going through the system laden with foul poisons, which will cause Bright's disease, dropsy, diabetes, rheumatism, or other equally painful and fatal complications.

Prudence tells everyone suffering with backache to set their kidneys right. The experience of tens of thousands of people tells them that to accomplish this there is no means so successful as the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills—the world's greatest kidney cure.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure permanently by making the kidneys healthy, active and vigorous. They are purely vegetable, act naturally and directly on the kidneys, and are wonderfully efficacious. As a prompt and positive cure for kidney disease, liver complaint and all the complications of these filtering organs, they are unapproached by any remedy ever discovered.

One pill a dose; 25 c. a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Paso Robles for health

Bathe in the mineral mud and sulphur plunge. Drink the sparkling soda water. Rest in perfect comfort and regain health and strength. Write for booklet.

OTTO E. NEVER, Prop. Paso Robles, Cal. Pullman cars at the door.

Vancouver & New Western Railway Company—Mr. Helmcken;

Chemainus & North Western Railway Company—Mr. Helmcken;

Kitimaat-Caledonia Company, Limited,—Mr. Clifford;

Crows' Nest Pass Electric Light & Power Company—Col. Baker;

East Kootenay Telephone Company, Limited,—Mr. Wells;

North Kootenay Water, Power & Light Company, Limited,—Mr. Kellie.

RETURNS PRESENTED.

Hon. Mr. Semlin presented the following returns:

A statement of commons established, showing the revenue collected thereon for the fiscal year ended 30th June last;

A statement of the names and places of residence of collectors of revenue paid by commission, the rate of commission allowed, and the date of the authority therefor;

A statement of bonds deposited in the Provincial Secretary's office by civil officers of the province for the due performance of their duties under the Civil Servants' Act.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

Mr. Helmcken asked the Premier: "1. At what date was the communication referred to in the report of the Minister of Justice (contained in the return relating to the acts passed by the legislature during the session of 1899) on chapter 50, An Act to amend the Placer Mining Act, received? 2. What reply (if any) was made to the recommendation therein contained? 3. When was such despatch forwarded?"

Hon. Mr. Semlin replied: "1. The 12th May, 1899. 2. A copy of the reply will be furnished as soon as it is prepared. 3. The 7th June, 1899."

EVIDENCE ACT.

Hon. Mr. Henderson, in moving the second reading of a bill to amend the Evidence Act, briefly explained the scope of the desired legislation, which was in effect to make the provincial statute correspond to the Dominion law of evidence. At present the effect of the section permitting a witness to decline to answer questions on the ground of possible self-incrimination, was that a witness to be excused was not required to state the grounds of his objection.

Mr. McPhillips pointed out that there were several other matters in connection with the law of evidence that might very well be dealt with at the time this change was receiving consideration. For example, the Attorney-General should take into consideration the desirability of providing that communications between husband and wife should be regarded as priviliged; that corroborations of testimony should not in certain cases be demanded in actions against the legal representatives of deceased persons; or in actions against persons of unsound mind or inmates of hospitals for the insane—all such matters being duly provided for in the Ontario statute.

Hon. Mr. Henderson remarked that the suggestions of the junior member for Victoria appeared to be deserving of careful consideration, which would he hoped be accorded them when the bill reached the committee stage.

The second reading was ordered.

COUNTY COURT VACATION.

With respect to the bill for the amendment of the County Court Act—second reading of which was moved—the Attorney-General explained that it was merely contemplated to provide for an annual vacation in these courts during the month of July, the holidays having heretofore been taken by informal arrangement among the judges. Last year nothing had been done at all, and the anomaly was presented of the registrars technically enjoying the vacations as provided for them under the Supreme Court machinery, but, nevertheless, compelled to remain in their offices owing to there being no vacation declared in the county courts—so that their vacation was in the nature of a Barmecidal feast.

The second reading was agreed to.

MORTGAGES AND DEBENTURES.

Hon. Mr. Henderson in moving the second reading of bill No. 8 (to amend the Companies' Act) explained that under the existing law it was provided that mortgages upon debentures should be registered in the office of the provincial secretary, which was not the place that anyone interested would naturally apply to search the records. Other similar documents were always registered at the land registry office, and he thought the same should apply to registration of mortgages upon debentures.

Mr. Pooley did not regard the proposed change as desirable, and explained the reason for it having been provided that mortgages upon debentures should not be registered in the land registry office, bu in the office of the provincial secretary—this being chiefly to avoid onerous and unnecessary expense to the interested company. He maintained that equal publicity was secured under the law as it appeared on the statute book as would be given by the suggested amendment—and hoped that the Attorney-General would upon consideration see the wisdom of withdrawing the bill.

In deference to the views expressed by the senior member for Esquimalt,

Hon. Mr. Cotton moved the adjournment of the debate in order that the Attorney-General might give serious consideration to the objections raised. The government had no desire to increase the financial obligation upon the companies interested.

TO AMEND THE GAME LAW.

The second reading of a bill to amend the Game Protection Act was next moved by the Attorney-General, who explained that under section 4 of the act as it now appears on the statute book, considerable difficulty had been experienced in fixing the definition of hides or skins in the "raw" state. Exporters had been able to evade the purpose of the law by the utilization of a pickle, which had no real effect upon the hides for practical or commercial purposes. If the bill now brought before the house became law, it would not only improve the machinery for the enforcement of the existent law, but greatly stimulate and strengthen the important industry of tanning, which he believed had been already established in Victoria—while delaying for an increased number of years the extermination of the game of the province.

Mr. Clifford inquired if this act, as it was proposed to amend it, would not interfere with the exportation of sealskins in the salted state—one of the most important industries of the province.

He was assured that this would not be the result, as the conditions and protection of the act applied only to such animals and birds as were specifically named—seals not being included.

Mr. McPhillips thought that the burden of proof should be placed upon the person found in possession of skins for illegal exportation, as otherwise the intention of the act would be frequently evaded.

Mr. Helmcken supported the bill, which he was pleased to see had the endorsation of Mr. Fannin, the curator of the provincial museum. At the same time he pointed out that there was little advantage in perfecting the game law, if the government were not prepared to see to its enforcement. It was not very satisfactory to the friends of the game birds and animals of British Columbia to find that when flagrant violations of the law had been properly punished, the government would step in and remit the fine, thereby virtually expressing sympathy with the wrong-doer.

Major-General Kinchant hoped to see some measure of protection adopted for the beaver, and more especially for the young of that animal, which were now being indiscriminately slaughtered.

Mr. Turner inquired if due measures had been taken in the act to enable sportsmen visiting the province—a class particularly welcome—to take home with them their trophies.

Mr. Eberts replied that the license which such sportsmen were required by law to secure fully covered the privilege referred to.

This reference brought Mr. Prentice to his feet with a declaration that the license clause in the act was virtually a dead letter. The visiting sportsmen were not compelled to take out licenses; the license fees were but very infrequently collected; instead of killing five mountain sheep they often killed fifteen. Such a section in the law he regarded as farcical unless the government took some measures to enforce it.

The second reading carried.

MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

The bill to amend the Municipalities Act (Hon. Mr. Henderson) was explained as for the purpose of correcting a wrong numbering—a purely clerical correction.

The second reading carried.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

Second reading was also taken without debate or opposition on bill No. 11 (to amend the Farmers' Institutes and Co-operation Act),

Hon. Mr. Cotton explaining that its entire scope and purpose was that reports should be made to the department of agriculture instead of to the Provincial Secretary.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Hon. Mr. Henderson moved the second reading of the bill respecting notaries public, explaining that the intention of the measure was to make the jurisdiction of notaries public hereafter appointed general throughout the province, instead of restricted to particular sections.

"This will not affect appointments already made?" inquired Mr. A. W. Smith.

"No," replied the Attorney-General.

The second reading was agreed to.

TRAMWAY INCORPORATION ACT.

In moving for the second reading of this bill,

Mr. Helmcken said that this was the same measure that had met with the approval of the house and passed in 1898, but been disallowed. The idea of its re-introduction was not for the purpose of flying in the fact of the Dominion government, but to place a useful and very necessary piece of legislation on the statute book if possible. It was not at all unlikely that the benefits of the act—the main reason for its existence—had been overlooked by the federal authorities in their consideration of the anti-Asiatic clause to which they had taken exception. This section, it would be noted—had been retained—chiefly in order that the house should have opportunity to express itself with respect to the disallowance, and also so that the bill might come back to the house exactly as it had been passed by the legislature of two years ago.

Hon. Mr. Semlin had not had opportunity to look carefully into the bill, and with the consent of the house adjourned the debate upon the motion for second reading.

Among the "stood over" business of the day were the Attorney-General's Eberts' bills to amend the Placer Mines Act (in their first stage); the Attorney-General's bill to amend the Jurors' Act (also on the orders for first reading); Mr. Helmcken's motion for a committee of inquiry into the federal disallowance of bills passed in 1898; and the Trustee Bill, Supreme Court Bill, and the Coal Mines Regulation (all government measures), for second reading. Mr. Helmcken also asked that the second reading of his trustees' bill stand over, as he noted the Attorney-General had a similar measure on the paper, and it was quite probable that the two might be made one.

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AN AMERICAN TRIBUTE.

Boer War Another Example of British Influence in the March of Civilization.

A recent number of the Riverside, Cal., Enterprise, received by Supt. Hussey, contains an interesting article by a friend of his, Capt. W. J. McIntyre, on "England and the Boer War." The author, says the Enterprise, "is a thorough American. He was an officer in the United States army served his country throughout the Civil war. This gives the article particular force and makes impossible the charge of prejudice." The article is as follows:

The conflict now raging in the Transvaal will doubtless settle for many years the question of the supremacy of the British or Dutch rule in South Africa. Looking at the contest from this distance—out of the domain of passion or prejudice, and sufficient time having elapsed to pass judgment upon the causes that provoked the conflict, we can take a calm and dispassionate view of the situation, and place our sympathies in line with the best results to the world that must follow the victors in this war.

The question is not whether a hardy population of farmers are battling for independence and entitled to republican sympathy, or whether on the part of the British is waged a war for conquest or acquisition of territory. It is one of deeper, broader significance, and more far-reaching in its ultimate results. The Dutch republic is not without its sympathizers in America. The title of the form of its government would naturally awaken a certain amount of friendliness, in the absence of a knowledge of the causes that made war necessary. A republic is not always a synonym of free institutions, liberty of conscience, protection for life and property, and equal rights for all men before the law. The Boer government, is, it is true, a republic in name, but not in spirit. So is Hayti, Venezuela, Guatemala, Chili and other South American republics. Does anyone contend that any of these countries have given to the world the best examples of what we understand by a republican form of government? Is it not a fact that the insecurity of life, the absence of adequate protection for property, and the instability of these so-called republics have seriously deterred their internal development? Whatever progress they have made has been by the introduction of foreign methods, with European or American capital. The same is equally true of the Dutch Republics in South America. An empire in area, but dwarfed in development by the application of sixteenth century ideas. The vitalizing influences of English brains and English capital have awakened the Transvaal from the Rip Van Winkle sleep of a century. Stagnation and isolation, coupled with a spirit of hostility against the Uitlander and his methods, are some of the characteristics of Dutch civilization. The Britain, with his Anglo-Saxon enterprise and progressive ideas, has been met at the borders with coldness and suspicion. When he enters the country, opens mines, builds railroads and expends millions, the dawn of a new era breaks upon the country. What is his encouragement? What does he meet?

1. An open and avowed hostility to every thing English.

2. The practical disfranchisement of British subjects by the enactment of laws that make it almost impossible during life to acquire the rights of citizens in common with the natives of the country.

3. Legislative intolerance, and the enactment of laws that burden English capital with onerous taxation without reciprocal or corresponding benefits.

4. A refusal of the Boers to meet or treat with the British government on the lines of justice or comity.

5. The denial of the liberty of action in private and corporative enterprises, that both England and the United States accord to all their citizens.

These and many other petty annoyances exasperated the British government and its ultimatum was met by the insolent counter demand of Kruger, who had been preparing for war and whose forces were en route to the frontier when his ultimatum reached England, confident that the English would not listen to proposals that were not only humiliating, but the acceptance of which would be galling to the British pride and a menace to her South African colonies. Compelled by unjust and discriminating laws to bear the burden and support of a government that denies him the franchise and legislative and official representation, and but meagre protection, the Britain was compelled to act. How long would the United States submit to such conditions or discrimination against any of its citizens in the sovereign States of the Union?

The prompt action of congress in declaring war against Spain illustrates the temper of our own people when confronted with similar conditions, and questions involving political and private rights.

The question was, therefore, left to the arbitration of the sword. Just what the Boer wanted, what he had expected—what he had prepared for. War was the only alternative, and that England did not expect it, is manifest from the fact that she was not prepared for it. The aid of diplomacy was sought to avert a conflict that from the Boer standpoint was inevitable from the outset. England retrogrades, and fears no foe. A handful of her troops who dared to beard the Cossack in his den were not to shrink from a contest with the Dutch in South Africa.

The true order of national development in representative government is:

1. To convert the natural liberties of man into clearly defined political rights.

2. To guarantee the security of those rights by the establishment of forces capable of maintaining them.

This is the law of progress, and if the Boer had followed and introduced that vital principle into his government, instead of his land being desolated by war, the temple of Janus would be closed in South Africa and peace—a glorious peace—would spread her mantle over the country. But the unsheathed sword has righted many a wrong and secured many a peace. Inscrutable as it may seem, from out of the crucible of war and human suffering, great nations have been born and civilization has made rapid strides. But we are digressing, not to indulge in philosophical reveries, but to deal with the facts.

The manace of an American fleet in Japan opened the doors of that country to the commerce of the world, and insured protection to American life and property. We forced an entrance into that empire. Open the gates or we will batter them down with our guns was the ultimatum of Perry. This was not an act approaching conquest, or military aggression, but a demand for fair play in the commerce of the world. This is all that England asked for in the Transvaal—equal rights, political equality, and a removal of unjust discrimination against English products.

In their extremity, when their very existence as a nation was threatened by savage hordes, the Boer did not implore the protection of England in vain. The Transvaal echoed with the tread of British legions.

The savage was driven back and the so-called republic was saved from utter extinction. England imposed no harsh conditions as a reward for the succor extended to the Boer when his country was in peril.

The position taken by England was natural, and while it served as a menace to the savage, it also secured protection to the Boers from future invasions by the native tribes. Majuba Hill was the Boer gratitude for the sacrifice of English blood and treasure. British bayonets drove the savages back foot by foot into the forest. The days and nights of the Boer filled with fear and dread of massacre were no more. The Dutch tilled thier lands in peace, thanks to the toil, the suffering and victories of the great Anglo-Saxon nation. What followed? Majuba Hill, and the enactment of laws that were tantamount to confiscation of capital and the spoliation of British citizen. It was not only time for England to murmur, but to act.

The motives and influences that have governed the conduct of the American people have come from England. True to hereditary instincts, in the line of manifest destiny, the greatest good to the greatest number. The centuries bind the destinies of the two Anglo-Saxon nations together. It is not too great a dream or too wild a fancy, that in a future not very remote, all the peoples who speak the English tongue will be united in one great Anglo-Saxon confederacy, in which England and the United States may be sister states, whose capitals shall be London and Washington. Such has been the dream of the poet. Why not the aim of the statesman? The absorption of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines by the United States is in line of manifest destiny; a blessing to the people of the countries, a guarantee for peace and a security of life and property. Look at the colonies that England has planted, encircling the globe. Canada, New Zealand, Australia furnish examples of wonderful development, steady progression and deep-seated loyalty for the mother country. In her reverses, England has the loyal support of her colonies—a loyalty that increases with the years. A nation that maintains such a hold upon the affections of her people must possess a genius for good government.

The war and pillage of centuries disappeared in the union with England. Her armies brought peace to distracted Egypt, and she maintains it to-day only by the presence of her fleet and armies. Notwithstanding the warnings of France and the growl of the Muscovite, she penetrated the Soudan, destroyed in a pitched battle the fanatical warriors of the Khalif, and secured a peace of lasting benefit to the country. And she does all these things unaided and alone, and if she is a gainer, so is the world and civilization.

In addition to the results that will flow from the war in the Transvaal, there is something greater than the mere taking of Pretoria or Johannesburg, and more beneficial to the English nation, and that is the grand spirit of devotion engendered in the people to their country, producing a corresponding elevation of the national character, that has been so conspicuous upon many fields.

England's enemies are rejoicing at her present discomfiture, but triumph is certain. Those of her enemies who see in a few petty reverses signs of national decadence have but little knowledge of this great nation or of the English character. The destruction of the British Empire would be the greatest calamity the world has ever seen; and if that should ever come to pass, let civilization put on mourning. England is not perfect. Our own country is not free from criticism, but nowhere do we find greater or better illustrations of the law of progress than the history of England and her colonies affords. The humanity and intelligence of the Anglo-Saxon has reached a point in the civilization of the world to be incapable of oppression or wrong. England will discover from her temporary reverses in the Transvaal, and if her flag floats over all of South Africa, it is manifest destiny, better for civilization, as well as for the Boer; bettering his condition, securing to him protection from the enemies within as well as without his borders. The light of the civilization of the Anglo-Saxon will illuminate the darkness of Africa, and we must aid her, if not with our fleets and armies, at least with our sympathy and good wishes. The benighted, unprogressive and fanatical Boer is "not one of us," and we as Americans should remember the nation whose fleet lined up with Dewey at Manila as a friend, and, if the emergency demanded, as an ally.

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Leave Victoria Saturday - 9.00 a.m. and 3 10 p.m.
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WAR NOTES.

Continued fighting is reported from Kuruman, where 134 British are keeping 800 Boers at bay.

* * *

Many of our wounded crave for oranges. Boxes of them would be greatly appreciated by the poor fellows.

* * *

What upsets our men, and especially the wounded, are the unearthly screams the Boers give vent to when wounded.

* * *

The Bloemfontein Express of December 5 says that General Joubert "hurt himself while riding," and went to Newcastle to recruit.

* * *

The Duke of Portland has bought a magnificent charger from the London Cab Company, which he intends to present to Lord Kitchner.

* * *

Dr. Leyds is, says a Brussels correspondent, secretly inciting the Egyptian agitator Mustapha Calil to rise and deliver Egypt from England's control.

* * *

It is stated that General Cronje has signed the death-warrant of a Free State burgher who was arrested trekking homewards after he had been commandeered.

* * *

One of the prisoners taken since the battle of Colenso has in conversation admitted that the Boer losses in that action amounted to 1,000 killed and wounded.

* * *

On Christmas Day, according to the old calendar, prayers were offered for the repose of the souls of the British killed at the Greek church, Moscow road, London W.

* * *

In the Franco-German war the Germans executed without mercy every Frenchman cutting telegraph wires, as the farmers have been found doing south of De Aar.

* * *

Over 22,000 lbs. of bread is needed per day for the troops north of De Aar. The bread is made and baked in the field, the yeast being brewed on the veldt.

* * *

"At Belmont," says a Free State paper, before break of day we heard bugle calls, and suddenly found Indian troops, the Goorkhas, among us raising their war cry.

* * *

A Salvationist writes from Estcourt: "I go about with packets filled with pencils, paper, stamps, matches, etc., for the men. These articles are extremely scarce and they are charging fancy prices here."

* * *

The Duke of Portland thinks that the following message from his brother in the 10th Hussars may be a useful hint to men about to proceed to the Cape. Capt. Cavendish-Bentinck telegraphed: "Please send good telescope."

* * *

The following advertisement appears in a Luxembourg newspaper: "Anti-English Cafe, proprietor C. Schroeder, Avenue de la Gare. N.B.—English will not be served."

* * *

A Basuto riding a native pony started from home at 5 a.m. and without whip or spur rode eight-two miles over hilly country intersected with rivers, returning home at 6 p.m.

* * *

The Earl of Minto has received the following cable from Mr. Chamberlain: "Congratulate Canada on the gallant behavior of the Canadian contingent in the engagement at Sunnyside."

* * *

Some of the colonial troops, while patroling have been mistaken by picquets for the enemy, owing to the broad-brimmed hats they wore. An order has consequently been issued that all shall wear helmets.

* * *

"We now see," says a Boer paper, "that kopjes are no use when cannon firing. Our best way is to charge them. They cannot stand the charge of the Boers." May this hallucination thrive and prosper-"

* * *

A Gordon Highlander, writing from the Orange River, says that one of the Free State prisoners expressed his determination to shoot President Steyn if he could get hold of him for bringing disaster upon them.

* * *

Commandeering is becoming unpopular in the Transvaal. When the Boer police were called out and mustered at the railway stations, they wept. Boer commanders have had to threaten to shoot at once any one who refeused to obey the call.

* * *

Lady Sarah Wilson determined to visit Vryburg, and was driven there by a young Boer, who passed her off as his sister. But after the Boers discovered that she was mixed up with despatch running, her position became impossible and she determined to return to Mafeking.

* * *

Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. telegraph to England they will take out any parcels to Halifax for the Canadian contingent free of charge, the goods to be forwarded to the "Beaver Line," Alexandra Docks Station, Liverpool, and to be marked "Canadian Troops."

* * *

From Mafeking, Lady Sarah Wilson writes: "The impression made upon me while among the Boers was that the burghers were heartily sick of war. They have lost almost as many men from the fire of our sharpshooters as they would have done had they taken the town by storm. None of them seemed to have a stomach for the fight, and the official descriptions of Boer victories were received by the burghers in sullen silence."

* * *

General Buller's force, so far as is known, consists of twenty-three or twenty-four battalions of regular infantry; eleven squadrons of regular cavalry; South Africa Light Horse, Imperial Light Horse, Thorneycroft's Horse, Bethune's Horse, and other colonial mounted men; Natal Infantry; ten batteries of field artillery; some of the siege howitzers; and about ten naval guns. The total strength—deducting losses—should be 22,000 infantry, 3,500 mounted men, 50 field guns and 20 seige and naval guns, with about 2,000 artillerymen.

* * *

The British flag is again flying over Douglas. A correspondent cables: "When we entered Douglas to-day an extraordinary scene ensued. The inhabitants were in a frenzy of delight. They crowded round the soldiers, shaking hands with them, and their enthusiasm was increased when they learned that their deliverers were Canadians and Australians as well as Imperial troops. Immediately the town was unoccupied Col. Ricards, at the head of the Queenslanders, marched into the town along the main street, which was thronged by a large crowd, consisting of nearly all ladies. The Canadians entered next, and after them came the artillery.

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THE SCIENCE OF WAR.

Its Marvellous Development in Recent Years—Terrible Weapons of Modern Armies.

Among the many inventions of modern science, it appears now that those concerning the weapons of warfare are most important.

A retrospect of the advances made along this line reveals the fact that genius has almost been playing havoc with the good-naturedness of mankind, for as soon as a deadly weapon of destruction has been invented, more than equal means of defense are brought forward as an offset. The selfish hope that one nation in the circumstance of war might find itself better armed than another has been the only spur to activities such as have perfected the modern arms and armaments of civilization.

Prussia, who adopted the needle gun secretly, in her troubles with Denmark and Austria about 1860, was the only nation of the century who realized her selfish hope.

The percussion cap and nipple were first used by France, instead of the old flint lock. Firearms were commonly made in 1820 with a nipple, but the rifling principle was not adopted till near 1830. About the first successful breechloader was invented by Samuel Colt in 1835, when he secured patents on his revolver. Colt's revolver was adopted by the United States army about 1845 just about the time breech loaders were being generally taken up by civilized governments.

Between 1850 and 1860 very many breechloaders were invented, and the magazine principle was adopted in many, but was very cumbersome. Many good rifles were invented during the civil war in the United States, but did not displace muzzle loaders at the time. The Spencer and Sharp's rifles, constructed on the magazine principle, were much used, and since then, breechloading rifles have been made very nearly perfect.

A great change in the use of arms was brought about when Germany, in 1885, adopted the Mauser rifle. The following incident will explain its use:

"A British soldier, in South Africa, received three Mauser bullets in his left leg, but was quite unconcious of the fact until loss of blood forced him to lag behind, when he became aware that he had been wounded. Mauser bullets, having a very high velocity, go through a man's body like a rapier thrust."

It was considered that the United States had given up the Springfield rifle in 1895 for the Krag-Jorgensen, but this weapon was chiefly used in the late Spanish-American war. In comparison with the Mauser, charged with smokeless powder, the Springfield is a very inferior rifle.

The bayonet is hardly of the same importance since the introduction of the magazine rifle, for the firing range has been increased so as to make a bayonet charge in many cases, impracticable.

The magazine gun, however, was only a stepping stone to more wonderful inventions. All the horrors of modern warfare were first realized by the invention of the machine gun in Belgium. Prussia was the first unlucky victim, in 1870, when the mitrailleuse was adopted by France. Then about 1871, came the Gatling gun, perfected in America, which was considered to be the most perfect weapon of its kind. Soon after Maxim produced his machine gun, with which one man could fire 1,200 shots a minute. The Maxim gun has only one barrel, and is not much heavier than an ordinary musket, thus differing from the Gatling gun and mitrailleuse.

When steam superseded sails in the manoeuvering of vessels of war, it became necessary to protect the machinery by armor plate. This has done much for modern guns and high explosives, and there has been a competition of inventive genius between the gun maker and the armor plater.

As soon as a shell-proof armor has been made, a gun has been constructed to pierce it. While a man-of-war of the last century might keep afloat although pierced by many shots, one chance good shot may send the modern fighting machine to the bottom of the sea.

As soon as Harveyized plates were used, and increased fighting range, the big guns began to develop, until now it is common to get a hundred-ton gun throwing a 2,000 pound shell from 1,000 pounds of powder. The modern battle ship looks more like a machine shop than anything else, on account of these weapons. Engineering skill will be of most value in future naval battles, and the rangefinder has come, along with smokeless powder.

The manoeuvering of vessels will also be important, because the modern battleship would otherwise stand a small chance against modern gunnery. The modern big gun is forged from a single block of crucible cast steel, and its steel missiles are shot almost in a straight line. The impact of one of these against the nickle steel plates often fuses the point of the missile with the plate. This has been actually brought about by rifling the guns and using nitro-powder.

Perhaps the most popular offensive agency of war is the dreaded torpedo. Notwithstanding its alleged utility, nothing really important has yet been accomplished with it. Its growth has been slow, that of the self-propelling Whitehead pattern being apparently the limit it can reach. The object in inventing the torpedo-boat was to have a war vessel that could hurry within range of the fleet and discharge its missiles under water at the hulks of the battleships. But even under cover of darkness the danger from the quick-firing guns was great enough to make it of small service. Then it was rendered more useless by the electric searchlights and torpedo nettings.

The Whitehead torpedo is quite complicated. It is twelve feet long, eighteen inches in diameter, and is self-propelling by means of compressed air. Between 200 and 500 pounds of wet guncotton are used as the explosive, and the missile is discharged from a submerged tube. This missile continues its course by means of double propellers, driven by compressed air, and when it strikes an object, a piston strikes a fulminating cap and explodes the wet gun-cotton.

The world has not yet ceased to regard the 100 ton guns and 13 inch shells of the modern fleet with wonder, but even these will have to be outdone. This is necessitated by the use of electricity in torpedoes of defense. On account of their use, it is impossible to reach fortifications with moderate-range guns, and the assailant has more dread of the buried mines in the water than dozens of steel-clad vessels. It needs only the pressure of an electric button to explode one of these mines and blow a ship to atoms.

The submarine boat fitted with torpedo tubes promises to be of great value in future naval warfare, and one of these has been constructed capable of being propelled at a depth of 50 to 100 feet. Nothing ahs yet been invented to meet this danger, as the boat can be kept submerged for several hours.

The student of warfare can only find one hope in the horizon for universal peace. He can see that the day may come when the expense of carrying on a campaign will be too great for the nations of the world. It will not be on account of the horror of war created by the use of lyddite or dum-dum bullets, nor will it be on account of the use of smokeless powder and the Mauser two-mile range rifle.

War is becoming more costly each year, and one shot from a 13 inch gun costs several hundred dollars. Notwithstanding the terrible weapons for warfare, it is claimed that more lives were lost in a hand-to-hand struggle at the beginning of this century than in the battle formation of to-day.

On the other hand, arms and ammunition cost more now than they ever did, and when they shall cost so much as to make war a great financial blunder, peace may be hoped for throughout the world.

—o—

FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.

3—Birdcage Walk and Superior street James Bay.
4—Carr and Simcoe streets, James Bay.
5—Michigan and Menzies streets, James Bay.
6—Menzies and Niagara streets, James Bay.
7—Montreal and Kingston streets, James Bay.
8—Montreal and Simcoe streets, James Bay.
9—Dallas Road and Simcoe street, James Bay.
14—Vancouver and Burdette avenue.
15—Douglas and Humboldt streets.
16—Humboldt and Rupert streets.
21—Yates and Broad streets.
23—Fort and Government streets.
24—Yates and Wharf streets.
25—Johnson and Government streets.
26—Douglas street, between Fort and View streets.
27—No. 1 Fire Hall, Pandora street.
31—View and Blanchard streets.
32—Fort and Quadra streets.
34—Yates and Cook streets.
35—Cadboro and Stanley avenue.
36—Junction Oak Bay and Cadboro roads.
37—Cadboro and Richmond roads.
41—Quadra and Pandora streets.
42—Chatham and Blanchard streets.
43—Caledonia and Cook streets.
45—Spring Ridge.
51—Douglas and Discovery streets.
52—Government and Princess avenue.
53—Kings road and Second street.
54—Fountain, Douglas street and Hillside avenue.
56—Oaklands Fire Hall.
61—Cormorant and Store streets.
62—Discovery and Store streets.
63—John and Bridge streets.
65—Springfield avenue and Esquimalt road.
71—Douglas street and Burnside road.
64—Catherine street, Victoria West.

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AN OBJECT LESSON

In a Restaurant.

A physician puts the query: Have you never noticed in any large restaurant at lunch or dinner time the large number of hearty, vigorous old men at the tables; men whose ages run from 60 to 80 years; many of them bald and all perhaps gray, but none of them feeble or senile?

Perhaps the spectacle is so common as to have escaped your observation or comment, but nevertheless it is an object lesson which means something.

If you will notice what these hearty old fellows are eating you will observe that they are not munching bran crackers nor gingerly picking their way through a menu card of new fangled health foods; on the contrary they seem to prefer a juicy roast of beef, a properly turned loin of mutton, and even the deadly broiled lobster is not altogether ignored.

The point of all this is that a vigorous old age depends upon good digestion and plenty of wholesome food, and not upon dieting and an endeavor to live upon bran crackers.

There is a certain class of food cranks who seem to believe that meat, coffee and many other good things are rank poisons, but these cadaverous, sickly looking individuals are a walking condemnation of their own theories.

The matter in a nutshell is that if the stomach secretes the natural digestive juices in sufficient quantity, any wholesome food will be promptly digested; if the stomach does not do so, and certain foods cause distress, one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal will remove all difficulty, because they supply just what every weak stomach lacks, pepsin, hydro-chloric acid, diastase and nux.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do not act upon the bowels, and in fact are not strictly a medicine, as they act almost entirely upon the food eaten, digesting it thoroughly, and thus give a much-needed rest and giving an appetite for the next meal.

Of people who travel nine out of ten use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, knowing them to be perfectly safe to use at any time, and also having found out by experience that they are a safeguard against indigestion in any form, and eating as they have to at all hours and all kinds of food, the travelling public for years have pinned their faith to Stuart's Tablets.

All druggists sell them at 50 cents for full-sized packages, and any druggist from Maine to California, if his opinion were asked, will say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the most popular and successful remedy for any stomach trouble.

A little booklet on stomach diseases mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart & Co., Marshall, Mich.

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JOSEPH HEANEY, Truck and Drayman—Office 26 Yates street; stables 119 Superior street; Telephone 171.

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VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd., (late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers, founders, supplies, etc., 17 and 19 Work street. Telephone 570.

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VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

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PHOTOGRAPHERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street.—All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals; Kodaks, Pocoes, Koronas, Primos, etc. Same block Mrs. R. Maynard's Art Studio; also views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Fining store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty.

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TO RENT—Seven-roomed furnished house, No. 23 Catharine St., Victoria West; immediate possession; piano, two boats and boat-house, with premises. Ben Williams & Co., 44 Fort St. j11

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ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 236 Yates street—Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Speed Bros., cor. Douglas and Fort streets; Schroeder Bros., corner Michigan and Menzies will be promptly attended to.

PETER HANSEN, city scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Building sand and gravel for sale. Address, 49 Discovery street. Telephone 184.

Vancouver Business Directory

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AUCTION ROOMS AND STOCK BUYER.

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JOHN LECKIE, 632 Granville street.

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STRAND HOTEL—Hastings Street.

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COMMERCIAL HOTEL. Turkish Baths.

Best $2 00 a Day House in Vancouver

F. J., COSTELLO, Manager.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for the erection of a frame dwelling house on Dallas Road, will be received up to noon Saturday, the 27th inst.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

S. MACLURE,
Architect.

Room 5 Five Sisters' Block.

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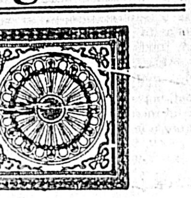

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THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Jan. 24.—8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

The high barometer area which was off California yesterday has moved rapidly northward to Cariboo. This movement is likely to cause fair and frosty weather over the Pacific Slope extending southward to Northern California, and probably followed by light snow in this vicinity. The temperature will fall to zero in Cariboo about 15 above around Kamloops and in the Canadian Territories from 10 to 20 below.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	37	41
New Westminster	34	42
Kamloops	30	36
Barkerville	14	24
Calgary	8	26
Winnipeg	0	6
Portland, Ore.	30	42
San Francisco	46	54

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time), Thursday:

Victoria and Vicinity—Northeast and east winds; mostly fair, with killing frosts at night.

Lower Mainland—Easterly winds; mostly fair and cold.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Reports for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24.

Deg.	Deg.
5 a.m.	Mean 37
Noon	Highest 41
5 p.m.	Lowest 34

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. 3 miles east.
Noon 8 miles east.
5 p.m. 2 miles east.

Average state of weather—Fair.

Sunshine—2 hours.

Barometer at noon—Observed 30.416
Corrected 30.431

PASSENGERS.

By Steamer Charmer from Vancouver:

A. T. Monteith.	A. Mattrass.
S. P. Moody.	Miss Seeley.
C. M. Black.	W. A. Anderson.
F. S. Malpas.	R. B. Skinner.
G. Gillespie.	R. P. Bell.
G. W. Wynne.	J. C. Devlin.
J. B. Thompson.	J. Boscowitz.
L. Dickinson.	Robt. Glass.

By steamer Walla Walla from 'Frisco:

R. D. Fry.	J. F. Ganill.
Mrs. B. M. Bradford.	W. J. Harris.
E. D. Ladner.	J. Sedgwich.
Mrs. Ladner.	B. F. Cherry.
D. Marion.	B. M. Bradford.
W. P. Fatson.	

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:

Geo. Brackett.	N. C. Marsh.
P. J. Packard.	J. D. Thoggard.
J. Black.	D. W. Dwyer.
Mrs. Chapman.	B. Wilmouth.
E. P. Foot.	Miss Raymond.
H. J. Rupert.	J. Reed.
W. L. Lambert.	E. Sims.
W. H Bowser	Harry Wilson.
Mr. Thompson.	Fred. Cowden.
W. N. Cowes.	E. W. Molander.
W. A. Weymouth.	S. P. Maynard.
Geo. Crocker.	Mrs. Maynard.
Miss Everett.	W. Carter.

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Charmer from Vancouver:

Lenz & Leiser.	H. E. Levy.
W. Smyth.	Nicholles & R.
D. Spencer.	C. P. N. Co.
J. Johnston.	B. A. Paint Co.
T. N. Hibben.	H. B. Co.
O. R. King.	Fell & Co.
B. C. Elec. Ry.	Robt. Croft.
S. Leiser & Co.	Erskine, W. & Co.
Turner, B. & Co.	Albion Iron Wks.

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:

W. A. Jameson.	P. McQuade & Son.
Valo & Brooks.	M. R. Smith & Co.
Wm. Bownass.	H. B. Co.
W. E. Vanstone.	B. A. Paint Co.

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D. H. Ross & Co.	R. P. Rithet & Co.
E. G. Prior & Co.	R. Maynard.
E. J. Saunders & Co.	P. McQuade & Son.
Fow Yuen.	On Hing Bros.
Fletcher Bros.	Hong Tai.
Giant Powder Co.	Lun Kee.
G. R. Jackson.	Tha & Co.
Gim Fook Yuen.	Lee Chong Lung.
M. Bantley.	Yee Lung.
I. W. Powell.	Wilson Bros.
J. Barnsley & Co.	Vic. Cham. Co.
J. Meiss & Co.	Vic. Novelty Wks.
J. Johnston.	T. Earle.
J. H. Todd & Son.	T. Shotbolt.
Kwong Sing Wing.	Wells Fargo & Co.
Kohlberg & Co.	W. H. Malkin & Co.
Lenz & Leiser.	Winch & Bower.
L. Deach.	Hong On Jan.
M. R. Smith.	Hong Hing.
Meiss & Co.	Gim Lee Yuen.
M. Bantley.	G. T. Bower.
M. W. Waitt & Co.	Central Fish Mkt.
McCandless Bros.	Union Brew. Co.
Miss M. Crosby.	Mow Yuen.
Turner, B. & Co.	P. Gable & Co.
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A grain of sand in the eye can cause excruciating agony. A grain of pepper in place of the gain of sand intensifies the torment. The pain is not confined to the organs affected. The whole body feels the shock of that little particle. It is so when there is any derangement or disorder of the delicate womanly organs. The disorder may seem trivial, but the whole body feels it. The nervous system is disordered. There are fretfulness, irritability, sullenness and depression of spirits. The general health of woman depends on the local health of the organs peculiarly feminine. Remove the drains, ulcerations, bearing down pains and other afflictions of woman, and the whole body feels the benefit. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a specific for the diseases that undermine the strength of women. It is free from opium, cocaine and other narcotics, poisons which enter into many other preparations for woman's use. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

There are three Boer positions confronting General Buller. On his right Inhlawe mountain, is strongly held; in the centre are the entrenchments above Colenso; on the left is the Orange Free State commando, which have mounuted guns at Springfield.

The Harbor Improvements

Committee in Connection With the Sorby Scheme Have Another Meeting.

Text of the Correspondence Between Sir Louis Davies and Mr. Sorby.

Mayor Hayward, Ald. Cooley, Yates and Brydon, and Messrs. Sorby, T. B. Hall, D. R. Harris, Gore and Secretary Dowler, members of the committee in charge of the Sorby harbor improvement scheme, met yesterday afternoon in the city hall and discussed matters affecting the plan. After considerable discussion it was decided to meet again on Wednesday next, when Mr. Harris will be in a position to submit a figure at which he can perform the work of boring, including the cost of hiring machine and labor per diem.

The following correspondence between Mr. Sorby and Sir Louis Davies was then read:

Victoria, B.C., 29th Dec., 1899.

The Honorable Sir Louis H. Davies, M.P., Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa:

My dear Sir Louis: I am greatly obliged by the frank statements in your letter of the 20th December, and if I venture to ask your careful consideration of the following simple facts of the case, I do so with every deference, relying on the merits of the case as my best advocate.

When the commissioners of Montreal harbor started their works of improvement they possessed no estate, and had no valid security to offer, and, therefore, updeared before the money market under the most disadvantageous circumstances, and consequnetly had to pay six and a half and seven per cent. interest. All the money thus obtained was expended on works of public utility, creating and building up an estate which ultimately enabled them to reduce by consolidation this rate of interest to 4 per cent., and in 1897, and by direct aid from your government, to 3½ per cent.—and by a still further advance of two million dollars, under the act of 1898, to 3 per cent.

It is a fundamental pinciple of all undertakings carried on with borrowed capital that the fixed charges should be kept down to the lowest possible figure. Consider for one moment the millions that have been diverted and sent out of the country in excessive interest; millions that should have been retained here and expended in reproductive works of public utility. The loss to the country is incalculable, but in that case could only have been partially avoided. It is impossible to over estimate the advantages that your government has conferred upon the public works of Canada by their enlightened and liberal policy of financial aid.

Now, sir, we seek to be guided by the experience of Montreal. The harbor commissioners of Victoria will start with a well improved real estate, and with an established trade, in a part of the country yet in its infancy, and with the vast commerce of the Orient approaching our doors. Our position is this:

1. Before any work can be attempted, the harbor commissioners would have to acquire and control all water rights within the limits of the port of Victoria.

2. The whole of the properties abutting on the harbor, including all their rights and landing dues, can be purchased for about $2,100,000.

3. Of these there are 98 properties abutting on the harbor, 70 of which are improved, occupied, mercantile properties. These occupied properties yield at present rental of about $78,124, and are liable to municial taxes of about $13,924, to which we may add about 15 per cent. for contingencies, leaving a net annual rental of about $53,100. To this revenue from rentals, has to be added about $95,000 for harbor dues that are now taken over the wharves, making a total annual revenue of about $145,100. These figures have been verified by expert committees of investigation appointed by the municipality.

4. Now, we can purchase the properties yielding this annuity for about $2,100,000, and if we add to this parliamentary and other costs, and possible contingencies, we may assume this figure at $2,350,000, and taking the rate of interest at 3 per cent. we enter upon a liability of about $70,500 per annum, with a revenue of about $148,000. Discount this as you will, it is beyond the possibility of risk.

5. The guarantee of the government might make a difference in the rate of interest of about 1 per cent.—that is to say, about $23,500 per annum, which would be taken away from Canada, instead of being invested in reproductive works of public utility, which would yield again about 5 per cent. This would be a direct loss to Canada, in interest alone, over a period of fifty years, of about $1,175,000—or say, a possible dead loss of two and a quarter million on this item alone. Is this the policy of the Liberal government? I think not.

6. Now, there are apparently four courses open:

(a) A government loan to the commissioners, as at Montreal, Quebec, and other ports, of say, $2,500,000, at 3 per cent., leaving the harbor commissioners to make the best use they could of the surplus revenue in works of gradual extension, subject, of course, to the approval of the government.

(b) A government loan not exceeding six millions, to the harbor commissioners, to enable them to complete the whole of the work in the upper and lower harbors; to be advanced by instalments of, say, $2,250,000, as before; $2,250,000 for the completion of the lower harbor ($4,500,000), and $1,000,000 for the completion of the upper harbor.

(c) A guarantee of the payment of the interest and repayment of the principal of like amounts to those before specified, on the terms of the Draft Act submitted to you last session.

(d) A grant in aid equal to the difference in interest between the loan guaranteed and unguaranteed.

The point is one not only of keeping the fixed charges down to the lowest possible figure, but retaining the money so saved in Canada, and expending it exclusively upon works of public utility that in themselves would be reproductive, and would also add to the prosperity of the Dominion.

One per cent. on five and a half millions would be $55,000 per annum, or $2,750,000 for interest alone over the period of fifty years, representing a probable contingent loss of nearly double that amount to the Dominion of Canada—falling, however, chiefly on the province of British Columbia. I cannot think this to be part of the policy of the Liberal government.

I commend these points to your most favorable consideration, but the details can be best threshed out in conference, as previously suggested by yourself and the Honorable Mr. Fielding.

I have the honor to be,
My dear Sir Louis,
Your faithful servant,
THOS. C. SORBY.

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5th January, 1900.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada:

My dear Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 29th December, in which you ask my careful consideration of a full statement of the facts in reference to your proposal for the establishment of harbor works in the city of Victoria.

I shall take an early opportunity of laying your letter in its entirety before my colleagues, and obtaining their mature conclusions as to the policy that will be adopted with reference to this proposal.

Yours faithfully,
L. H. DAVIES.

Thos. C. Sorby, Esq., C.E., Victoria, B.C.

Victoria, B.C., 15th Jan., 1900.

The Hon. Sir Louis H. Davies, M. P., Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa:

My dear Sir Louis: I am much obliged by your letter of the 5th inst., saying you would lay my letter of the 29th Dec., with reference to my proposed harbor improvements, before your colleagues.

When in Ottawa last session, I had a conference with the Hon. Mr. Sifton with reference to the Songhees Indian reserve, a tract of about 142 acres that juts out into the harbor with a frontage of about 2,500 yards on its waters. A good deal of correspondence has taken place between the federal government and the government of this province and of the city of Victoria as to the urgent necessity for the removal of the Indians from this central position, to some other place which may be found equally suitable to their requirements and less objectionable to the white population.

The difficulty in settling the question has been with the revertionary interests in the land, both the government and the city putting forward claims, the merits of which, however, are beside the present purpose. My suggestion to the Minister of the Interior was that the Indian department should grant a lease for a long period of this reservation to the harbor commissioners (as a branch of the public works department), on behalf of whomsoever it might concern, on terms to be agreed upon. It is, of course, absolutely essential that the government should assign to the harbor commissioners all foreshore rights in this property, as the commissioners must of necessity control the whole water frontage. This course would meet all difficulty at once.

The terms I suggested were these: Suppose, for argument's sake, the cost to the department of removing the Indians to another site would be $20,000 for land and $10,000 for their removal and reinstatement, a total sum of $30,000, on which the commissioners should pay interest as if it were a loan made to them by the government. The recent valuation of this land by arbitration has been determined at $340 per acre, which, multiplied by 105 acres, the residue of the land, would represent a capital value of $35,700, the revertion of which is in dispute.

Now, I suggest paying 3 per cent., the terms on which you have advanced the money to Montreal for similar purposes, as a rent charge, and leave all questions of ownership for settlement between the parties interested, thus we should have interest on costs incurred, $900; and interest on the value of land as rent, $1,071; total rent to be paid by the harbor commissioners, $1,971 per annum; and this, of course, we could very well pay out of surplus revenue, as referred to in my letter of the 29th Dec., 1899, towards which, however, we should have the present rental of $417, which is the total revenue at present received by the Indian department from the property.

The department's right to grant leases on behalf of the Indians is unchallenged, but their right to alienate is open to doubt. This solution is within all admitted rights and would remove the greatest drawback Victoria has to suffer at the present time. The property would still be under government control, and the Indian department would increase the revenue from the reserve from $417 to 1,071, practically without expense to the government.

I state these facts which I hase laid before the Hon. Mr. Sifton for your information. The financial aspect is this:

The harbor estate would be increased by 105 acres, having a water frontage of about 2,500 yards, which would be immensely increased in value by reason of the improvements contemplated to the harbor. The E. & N. railway would have ample room for expansion on favorable terms. Manufactories would spring up, road be laid out, and residences erected and a handsome revenue would be secured from ground rents and from increasing trade within a very few years. This would be a valuable asset and a further security for the guarantors. It would add considerably to the financial solidity of the undertaking and tend to develop trade.

I trust this phase of the undertaking will commend itself to your favorable consideration.

When the time is ripe it would possibly facilitate matters if I were to come over to Ottawa, as I am probably more familiar with all the facts, figures, and details, and better able to explain all points relative to the undertaking that might seem doubtful, than any other person.

I have the honor to be,
My dear Sir Louis,
Your faithful servant,
THOS. C. SORBY.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Amendments to Be Proposed to the Constitution of the Rugby Union.

Mr. J. D. Quine, the captain of the Nanaimo Rugby Football Club, has been chosen to referee the Vancouver-Victoria game at the Caledonia grounds on Saturday, and has consented to act. Players are reminded of the indoor practice at the James Bay club-house this afternoon and on Friday afternoon at 5:30. All the forwards particularly are requested to let nothing interfere with their being present at these practices. The game will be called sharp at 2:45. The general admission fee will be 25 cents; men in uniform, 10 cents.

The Victoria delegates to the British Columbia Rugby Union meeting on Saturday are busy drafting amendments to the constitution of that organization. The Union has been practically dead for the last two years or more. No subscriptions have been paid and no meetings have been held. The Union possesses a handsome championship cup, the gift of the president, Hon. Dr. McKechnie, and should be kept alive, if for no other purpose than to be the custodian of this trophy. One of the proposed Victoria amendments will be to leave the fixing of dates of championship matches to be decided by the union in general meeting, or by the executive committee, before the season starts, the effect of which will be that each club will know exactly what its fixtures are for the season, and will be able to make arrangements accordingly, and avoid the postponements which have been so numerous and unnecessary this year.

ASTHMA.

Mrs. George Budden, Putnamville, Ont., says: "I feel it my duty to recommend Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, as I had the Asthma very bad; could get nothing to do me any good. A friend of mine persuaded me to try this remedy, as he had tried it, and it proved successful. I tried it and it cured me. I am thankful to-day to say I am a well woman through the use of this remedy. 25 cents a bottle. Family size 60 cents.

OPENING THE INTERIOR.

Advantages of the Route from the Coast to the Omenica.

A Victoria gentleman, who at present does not care to have his name published in this connection, and whose information respecting the subject dealt with is equal to that possessed by anyone and far superior to that of most people, gives the following expression of his views in regard to the best way of reaching the Omenica country by a wagon road. He says:

"The Ashcroft Journal with commendable zeal advocates the opening up by a wagon road of the Omenica district. Thus far only are its arguments fair and logical. It would evidently prefer that the Omenica country should remain a wilderness, if Ashcroft should not become the gateway whereby to reach it. Everyone will cheerfully and strongly advocate the Ashcroft and Cariboo district receiving from the government the fullest measure of justice, but cannot endorse propositions which would be obviously and grossly injust to Omenica district in particular and the province in general. A wagon road passing through a good agricultural country can be constructed at the moderate cost from an ocean sea port on the Kitimaat Inlet to Omenica, the entire distance not being greater than 260 miles. The route advocated by the Ashcroft Journal involves 708 miles of land travel as against 260 miles just mentioned. It is true that 203 miles by the Ashcroft route is by the C.P.R. and that from that point there is already constructed 225 miles of wagon road to Quesnelle, but that extension to the Cariboo road necessary would be 40 miles longer than the entire distance from the sea board at Kitimaat to Omenica. From an agricultural standpoint the merits of the Kitimaat route are greater than those of the country lying between Quesnelle and Omenica. A rich mineral belt not remote from the sea coast would be traversed by the Kitimaat road. In the winter months the Omenica would be reached by teams in 260 miles as against 525 miles from Ashcroft, not taking into account that Ashcroft is itself 203 miles distant from the Coast terminus. In the summer months when the Skeena is navigable, the land travel by the Coast route would only involve 150 miles of teaming as against the 525 miles mentioned from Ashcroft. It goes without saying that the cost of transportation by the Coast route, when a wagon road is built, would be less than half what it would be via Ashcroft. On the face of it it is an absurd proposition that supplies should be carried overland from Ashcroft to Omenica at a great expense, when the Pacific ocean can be made use of as a means of transportation at nominal cost (from $2 to $3 per ton) to the 54 degree of north latitude. During the Klondike boom the Ashcroft Journal advocated the route that it is advocating now as the best route and the poor man's way to the Klondike. Subsequent events have clearly shown that it was virtually usless. All those who attempted it were very poor indeed when they had travelled over it. Without the shortest, best and natural route to the Omenica territory the successful development of its mineral wealth need not be hoped for."

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A CHAPEL INTERDICTED.

Culmination of Troubles in a Roman Catholic Congregation in Quebec Province.

From the Montreal Star.

The solemn interdiction of the Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Ignace de Loyola, by Rev. Canon Archambault, acting under instructions from Archbishop Bruchesi was one of the most impressive scenes which can be witnessed in the Catholic church.

The Archbishop, being unable to go there himself sent the Rev. Canon who proceeded to the ceremony with all the formalities decreed by Canon law.

This parish was formed in August 1895. Its territory is composed of a number of islands situated in the St. Lawrence at the head of Lake St. Peter, and it belongs to the county of Berthier. Rev. O. Lachapelle was its first cure. There was difficulty from the start. First as regarded the site of the church and then regarding the election of church wardens. It was at the election of the latter that a disgraceful scene occurred in the chapel, the priest himself being submitted to great deal of humiliation.

On learning the facts the Archbishop decided to apply the stringent rules of discipline in such cases.

The sad occurrence had not taken place, it is true, while the host was in church, but His Grace felt that the temple had been desecrated and he decided to place it under interdict, though the great majority of the parish had taken no part in the disturbance, and deeply regretted what had happened. Several of the guilty parties have since asked pardon for their action, and it is probable that before long the interdiction will be raised. In his decree, which Rev. Canon Archambault read to the parishoners the Archbishop after recalling what had occurred declared that until further orders no solemn ceremony would be held in the chapel or in the new church, but nevertheless, he would allow the saying of a low mass at nine o'clock on Sunday morning and on days of obligation.

The blessed sacrament would not be allowed to remain in the parish and the doors of the chapel and church would remain closed at all times except during the low mass. The sacrament of baptism and marriages would be administered in the sacristy, and the interments take place in the cemetery without any service being chanted. The cure during the interdiction would reside at Berthier where the parishioners would have to go for him for the administering of sacraments of extreme unction, baptism and marriage: The cure was authorized to go to St. Ignace on the eve of Sundays and feasts of obligations to hear confession in the sacristy.

His Grace concluded his decree as follows: "It is with tears in our eyes, our dear brethren, that we write these lines. The day of the Epiphany will remain engraven in your minds, connected with painful remembrances. The good will have to suffer for the guilty, and this is what pains us most. May God grant that the guilty confess their guilt? Let them repent and make amends for their faults; let them make an amende honorable to the pastor whom they have so unworthily treated and to God whose temple they have profaned? They will thus console us after having pained us. We will be happy to extend mercy to them and to raise the interdict which duty has impelled us to apply to the parish of St. Ignace de Loyola."

After the reading of the decree, amid the sobbing of a large number of people in the church, the bell began to toll and as the choir chanted the "Miserere," the altar was stripped of all its ornaments, and left bare until the day of pardon arrives.

The Archbishop's action has created a tremendous sensation in the district, as it is rare that such extreme measures are resorted to.

CHURCHILL ON THE BOERS.

Found Them Kind to the British Prisoners and Resolved to Fight to the Death.

Lieut. Winston Churchill, the special war correspondent, who went from England with Gen. Buller, writes as follows of his experiences as a prisoner of war at the Transvaal capital:

Pretoria, Nov. 20.

The position of a prisoner of war is painful and humiliating. A man tries his best to kill another, and finding that he cannot succeed, asks his enemy for mercy.

When the prisoners captured after the destruction of the armored train had been disarmed and collected in a group, we found that there were 56 unwounded or slightly wounded men, besides the more serious cases lying on the scene of the fight.

"Vorwarts," said a voice, and, forming in a miserable procession—two wretched officers, a bare-headed, tattered correspondent, four sailors with straw hats and "H. M. S. Tartar" in gold letters on the ribbons (ill-timed jauntiness), some 50 soldiers and volunteers, and two or three railway men—we started, surrounded by the active Boer horsemen.

"You need not walk so fast," said a Boer, in excellent English. "Take your time."

Then another, seeing me hatless in the downpour, threw me a soldier's cap—one of the Irish Fusilier caps, taken probably near Ladysmith. So they were not cruel, these enemy. That was a great surprise to me, for I had read much of the literature of this land of lies, and fully expected every hardship and indignity.

Our captors conducted us to a rough tent which had been set up in a hollow in one of the hills, and which we concluded was Gen. Joubert's headquarters. Here we were formed in line and soon surrounded by a bearded crowd of Boers cloaked in mackintosh.

I explained that I was a special correspondent and non-combatant, and asked to see Gen. Joubert. My credentials were taken from me by a man who said he was a field cornet, and who promised that they snould be laid before the General forthwith. Meanwhile we waited in the rain, and the Boers questioned us.

My certificate as a correspondent bore a name better known than liked in the Transvaal. Moreover, some of the private soldiers had been talking.

"You are the son of Lord Randolph Churchill?" said a Scottish Boer, abruptly. I did not deny the fact. Immediately there was much talking, and all crowded round me, looking and pointing, while I heard my name repeated on every side.

"I am a newspaper correspondent," I said, "and you ought not to hold me prisoner."

The Scottish Boer laughed.

"Oh," he said, "we do not catch lords' sons every day."

Whereat they all chuckled and began to explain that I should be allowed to play football at Pretoria.

We tramped for six hours across sloppy fields and along tracks deep and slippery with mud, while the rain fell in a steady downpour and soaked everyone to the skin. The Boer escort told us several times not to hurry and to go our own pace, and once they allowed us to halt for a few moments. But we had had neither food nor water, and it was with a feeling of utter weariness that I saw the tin roofs of Colenso rise in the distance.

We were put into a corrugated iron shed near the station, the floors of which were four inches deep with torn railway forms and account books. Here we flung ourselves down exhausted, and what with the shame, the disappointment, the excitement of the morning, the misery of the present and physical weakness, it seemed that love of life was gone, and I thought, almost with envy, of a soldier I had seen during the fight lying quite still on the embankment, secure in the calm philosophy of death from the strings and arrows of outrageous fortune.

Other Boers besides our escort who were occupying Colenso came to look at us. With two of these who were brothers, English by race, Afrikanders by birth, Boers by choice, I had some conversation.

The war, they said, was going well. Of course, it was a great matter to face the power and might of the British Empire, still they were resolved. They would drive the English out of South Africa forever or else fight to the last man.

I could not sleep. Vexation of spirit, a cold night and wet clothes withheld sweet oblivion. The rights and wrongs of the quarrel, the fortunes and chances of the war, forced themselves on the mind. What men they were, these Boers!

I thought of them as I had seen them in the morning riding forward through the rain—thousands of independent riflemen, thinking for themselves, possessed of beautiful weapons, led with skill, living as they rode without commissariat or transport or ammunition column, moving like the wind and supported by iron constitutions and a stern, hard Old Testament God who should surely smite the Amalekites hip and thigh.

And then, above the rainstorm that beat wildly on the corrugated iron, I heard the sound of a chaunt. The Boers were singing their evening psalm, and the menacing notes—more full of indignant war than love and mercy—struck a chill into my heart, so that I thought after all that the war was unjust, that the Boers were better men than we, that Heaven was against us, that Ladysmith, Mafeking and Kimberley would fall, that the Estcourt garrison would perish, that foreign powers would intervene, that we should lose South Africa, and that that would be the beginning of the end.

So for the time I despaired of the Empire, nor was it till the morning sun—all the brighter after the rainstorms, all the warmer after the chills—struck in through the windows, that things reassumed their true colors and proportions.

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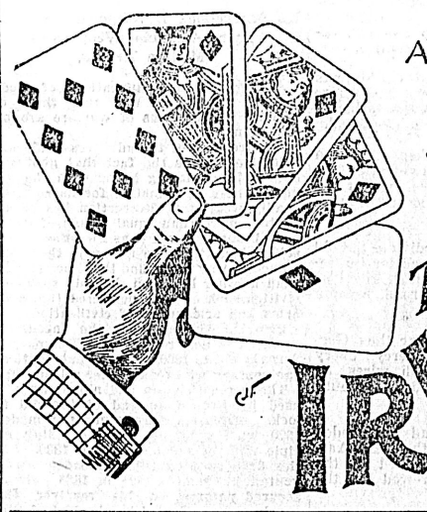
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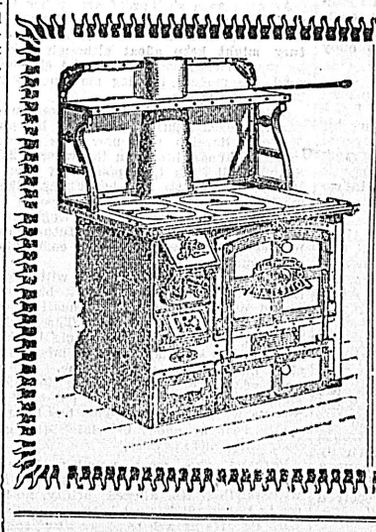
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